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No. 131

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Loving and gracious God, we give You thanks for giving us another day and for a safe return to Washington.

Bless the Members of this assembly as they set upon the important work that faces them. Help them to make wise decisions in a good manner and to carry their responsibilities steadily with high hopes for a better future for our great Nation.

May they be empowered by what they have heard during their home district visits to work together. May they realize that each of them represents voters who side with their opponents and that there are millions of Americans who voted for their opponents as well. The work to be done must benefit all Americans. Give them courage to make difficult choices when they are faced with them.

May Your blessing, O God, be with them and with us all this day and every day to come, and may all we do be done for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. POE of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

GOVERNMENT CENSORSHIP OF VETERANS

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, recently I met with the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Houston, Texas, who shared some disturbing news:

The First Amendment rights of veterans have come under attack by the Federal Government. The director of the Houston Veterans Administration Cemetery has led an authoritarian quest to remove Christianity and religion from funerals. She has banned the words "God" and "Jesus Christ" in the burial ceremonies of deceased veterans. She censors the prayers. She shut down the chapel, took out the cross, took out the Bible, and locked the doors.

Government censorship of funeral services for those who have fought and died for our country is unacceptable, unconstitutional, and un-American. The policy of the director is anti-Christian, antireligion, and antiveteran.

Today I filed the Veterans Religious Freedom Act. This bill will protect the constitutional right to freedom of religion and prohibit the Veterans Administration from censoring free speech and censoring religion. It will require the veteran cemetery directors to be veterans.

The First Amendment is sacred. Funerals are sacred. And when our veterans are buried, that soil becomes sacred. It is the constitutional duty of the Federal Government to protect speech and religion, not censor it.

And that's just the way it is.

CONGRESS' PERFORMANCE

(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened by what I heard while I was home in August. People are disappointed with us, their elected representatives, and they want us to do our constitutional duty of solving the Nation's problems and to start working together.

They want to get America moving again. They want the problems of the economy addressed. They want jobs, they want opportunity, and they want a government that works for the good of the country.

Is there anyone amongst us here that is proud that we could not produce a budget? that we caused the downgrading of the U.S. Government securities? that we caused appalling disorder and confusion in the market, stifling economic growth and job creation and contributing to the hopelessness and the misfortune of millions of Americans?

Failed leadership and failed followership—we owe the country better. We must do better.

I hope that those of you here who feel ashamed of our performance, as I do, will join together. It is our duty to solve the Nation's problems and to stop this nonsense. If we do not, the people in their righteous and justified outrage will get rid of us all. And well they should.

SELECT COMMITTEE NEEDS TO PUT PATIENT PROTECTION AFFORDABLE CARE ACT ON THE TABLE

(Mr. BURGESS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, every household in America knows this: The easiest money to save is money you haven't yet spent. That seems like common sense.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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We could reduce the deficit by eliminating spending that is to begin in the future, spending Americans simply cannot afford. This new select committee could easily achieve almost their entire target of reducing the Nation's deficit, and, most surprisingly, almost every dollar would come from benefits that do not yet exist.

New mandates in the Affordable Care Act give the Federal Government far too much control, and taxpayers far too much responsibility, for financing health care in this country. Given our deteriorating debt, the simple truth is we simply cannot afford this new spending.

The select committee will look to strengthen existing entitlement programs—Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security—but also these existing entitlements are on the table. So why shouldn't new entitlements created by the Affordable Care Act be as well?

We have this choice moving forward: We can make the select committee negotiations as painful as possible or we can have a logical discussion about cutting back on spending that we simply cannot afford.

The select committee is getting to work, and I encourage both parties, all 12 members, to put the Affordable Care Act on the table alongside other entitlements in need of reform. Failure to stop will simply threaten the very fabric of our Republic.

IN HONOR OF GEORGE A. KALOGRIDIS, PRESIDENT OF DISNEYLAND RESORT

(Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor George Kalogridis, who is the president of Disneyland in my hometown of Anaheim. George will be celebrating 40 years on September 11, in just a few days, and I wish to offer him my heartiest congratulations for his 40 years with the Disney Corporation.

George started as a busboy at the age of 17 at Walt Disney World, and he has worked his way up to numerous positions including being the chief operating officer for Disneyland in Paris, and now he's the president of Disneyland in Orange County, California, where he oversees 21,000 employees.

George's outstanding record of achievement has increased the value of Disneyland to our community in Orange County, and I know that he continues to try to improve and to provide the leadership that that wonderful world-known resort needs.

The story of George's rise from a busboy to the president of Disneyland is really the accomplishment of the American Dream, and I am proud to extend him my best wishes and congratulations.

□ 1410

AMERICANS WANT REAL JOBS

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, the Bureau of Labor Statistics released the August jobs report. Unfortunately, the news was grim. Unemployment remained at 9.1 percent with zero jobs being created in August. This is another tragedy for millions of American families.

Today, Congress returns from the district work period. After having spent the last weeks with constituents in the district I represent, their one clear concern is jobs. People are tired of the President's lofty words with actions that destroy jobs. Americans want a change in course from the failed stimulus plans of borrow and wastefully spend. Let us work together to adopt real reforms that have an immediate impact on job creation. It's time to implement meaningful spending cuts, passing legislation designed to encourage small businesses to hire employees and help with job creation in the American economy. House Republicans have passed dozens of job-promoting bills since January. Now it's time for the liberal Senate and President to really help families who want jobs.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

COMMUNICATION FROM CASEWORK DIRECTOR, THE HONORABLE HOWARD L. BERMAN, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HARRIS) laid before the House the following communication from Margaret Mott, Casework Director, the Honorable HOWARD L. BERMAN, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
September 2, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives that I have been served with a subpoena, issued by the United States District Court for the Central District of California, for witness testimony.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House, except to the extent that questions put to me seek information that is privileged.

Sincerely,

MARGARET MOTT,
Casework Director.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 7, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, U.S. Capitol, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 7, 2011 at 9:47 a.m.:

Appointments:
Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

PROVIDING FOR A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS TO RECEIVE A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 74

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, September 8, 2011, at 7 p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 5:30 p.m.

□ 1730

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HARRIS) at 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SPECIAL OLYMPICS LAW ENFORCEMENT TORCH RUN

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the

concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 67) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 67

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR DC SPECIAL OLYMPICS LAW ENFORCEMENT TORCH RUN.

On September 30, 2011, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate, the 26th Annual District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run (in this resolution referred to as the "event") may be run through the Capitol Grounds as part of the journey of the Special Olympics torch to the District of Columbia Special Olympics summer games.

SEC. 2. RESPONSIBILITY OF CAPITOL POLICE BOARD.

The Capitol Police Board shall take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the event.

SEC. 3. CONDITIONS RELATING TO PHYSICAL PREPARATIONS.

The Architect of the Capitol may prescribe conditions for physical preparations for the event.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, in connection with the event.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 67.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENHAM. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

House Concurrent Resolution 67 would authorize the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run that will be held on September 30 of this year.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia and ranking member of the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Emergency Management, and Public Buildings for introducing this resolution. I am pleased to be a cosponsor.

As in years past, the torch run will be launched from the west terrace of the U.S. Capitol and continue through the Capitol Grounds as part of the journey to the 26th Annual D.C. Special Olympics summer games. The Special Olympics is an international organization dedicated to enriching the lives of children and adults with disabilities through athletics and competition.

The Law Enforcement Torch Run began in 1981 when the police chief of Wichita, Kansas, saw an urgent need to raise funds for and increase awareness of the Special Olympics. The torch run was then quickly adopted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Today the torch run is the largest grassroots effort that raises funds and awareness for the Special Olympics program. The event in D.C. is one of the many law enforcement torch runs throughout the country and across 35 nations. This year about 50 different local and Federal law enforcement agencies are participating in the day's events, and more than 1,500 law enforcement officials will be honoring the Special Olympics athletes by completing the 2-mile run.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, 2011 marks the 26th Annual Law Enforcement Torch Run to benefit the District of Columbia Special Olympics. The torch relay event is a traditional part of the opening ceremonies for the Special Olympics, which take place at Catholic University in the Nation's Capital in 2011. This event has become a popular event on Capitol Hill and is an integral part of the District of Columbia Special Olympics. Torch run participants will assemble at the U.S. Capitol Building on the west terrace steps for opening ceremonies and then proceed to run or walk a 2-mile course to Ft. McNair, also in the Nation's Capital.

Each year, approximately 2,500 Special Olympians compete in over a dozen events and more than a million children and adults with special needs participate in Special Olympics worldwide. The goal of the games is to help bring mentally challenged individuals into the larger society under conditions where they will be accepted and respected. Confidence and self-esteem are the building blocks for the Special Olympic games. The Special Olympics District of Columbia has been operating for 42 years, providing services to a wide swath of D.C. residents, and I am pleased to support such a worthy organization and event.

I also urge the House to support House Concurrent Resolution 67.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr.

DENHAM) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 67.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 37 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1745

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HARRIS) at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

EXTENDING THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2832) to extend the Generalized System of Preferences, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2832

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 505 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2465) is amended by striking "December 31, 2010" and inserting "July 31, 2013".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to articles entered on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION FOR CERTAIN LIQUIDATIONS AND RELIQUIDATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law and subject to subparagraph (B), any entry of an article to which duty-free treatment or other preferential treatment under title V of the Trade Act of 1974 would have applied if the entry had been made on December 31, 2010, that was made—

(i) after December 31, 2010, and

(ii) before the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be liquidated or reliquidated as though such entry occurred on the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) REQUESTS.—A liquidation or reliquidation may be made under subparagraph (A) with respect to an entry only if a request therefor is filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection not later than 180 days after

the date of the enactment of this Act that contains sufficient information to enable U.S. Customs and Border Protection—

- (i) to locate the entry; or
- (ii) to reconstruct the entry if it cannot be located.

(C) PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS OWED.—Any amounts owed by the United States pursuant to the liquidation or reliquidation of an entry of an article under subparagraph (A) shall be paid, without interest, not later than 90 days after the date of the liquidation or reliquidation (as the case may be).

(3) DEFINITION.—As used in this subsection, the terms “enter” and “entry” include a withdrawal from warehouse for consumption.

SEC. 2. MERCHANDISE PROCESSING FEES.

For the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2014, section 13031(a)(9) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)(9)) shall be applied and administered—

- (1) in subparagraph (A), by substituting “0.3464” for “0.21”; and
- (2) in subparagraph (B)(i), by substituting “0.3464” for “0.21”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2832.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CAMP. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan legislation, which renews the nearly 40-year-old Generalized System of Preferences, is a vital part of a robust trade agenda, an agenda that makes American companies more competitive and increases American exports. GSP is an important tool for boosting economic growth and job creation.

Just last week, we learned that on the whole there were zero jobs created in August and that the unemployment rate remains above 9 percent. Over the next several weeks, congressional Republicans will bring several bills to the floor that will address the shortage of American jobs and help promote job creation.

This legislation is an important component of that effort because GSP is critical to the competitiveness of many American manufacturers. Having more competitive American companies means creating and supporting more American jobs. The lapse of this program since the beginning of the year has unnecessarily imposed higher costs on American manufacturers and consumers at a time when we can least afford it.

The GSP program is the largest U.S. trade preference program and provides duty-free treatment to nonsensitive imports from over 130 developing countries. Many U.S. companies source raw

materials and other inputs from GSP countries, and the duty-free treatment of these imports reduces the production costs of these U.S. manufacturers, making them more competitive. Nearly three-quarters of all GSP-eligible imports are raw materials, components, parts, or machinery and equipment used by American workers to manufacture goods in the United States for both consumption here and for export.

According to an analysis by the Coalition for GSP, approximately 82,000 jobs are either directly or indirectly associated with the importation and use of GSP-eligible imports. The clear connection with jobs reinforces how important it is the program is renewed.

Many of the jobs supported by GSP imports are in Michigan, where the unemployment rate remains almost 2 percentage points above the national average. Unfortunately, the lapse in the GSP program has forced employers in Michigan to pay over \$9 million in unnecessary duties. Instead of paying unnecessary duties, these employers could have been paying \$9 million more in needed salaries.

The legislation renews the program until July 30, 2013, and permits importers to apply for duty refunds for eligible products imported since the program's expiration on December 31 of 2010. This retroactive renewal will provide a timely infusion of capital to U.S. manufacturers that have faced higher duties and, therefore, higher production costs since the program expired. It will allow them to compete with manufacturers abroad who already have duty-free access to such inputs.

I also note that this legislation will not add to the deficit as the costs are fully offset.

I would like to thank my colleague, Ranking Member LEVIN, for working with me to find a path forward for this legislation. Given how important this legislation is, I hope that our colleagues in the other body will act quickly.

Mr. Speaker, I want to emphasize how important this job-creating legislation is for American manufacturers and their employees by creating and supporting American jobs. It's a valuable part of an aggressive, pro-growth trade agenda. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN. I yield myself such time as I shall consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 2832. Unfortunately, today we are acting to rectify only one wrong in the Republican agenda of disregard for workers and economic recovery. The Generalized System of Preferences, GSP, that we extend today for 22 months should never have been permitted to lapse at the beginning of the year.

The Andean Trade Preferences program should also not stand expired. And, importantly, it is inexcusable that the Trade Adjustment Assistance

that we improved on a bipartisan basis in 2009 has stood expired since February. The only reason we are considering this legislation today is because House Republicans have been unwilling to support a simple extension of the expanded TAA Program.

□ 1750

They have been unwilling to support a program targeted at helping unemployed Americans get back to work, this at a time when more Americans have remained jobless for a longer period than ever recorded in our Nation's history.

In FY 2010 alone, more than 227,000 workers took advantage of TAA, receiving assistance such as case management, training, and income support. And there is broad support for the program. I quote just one such evidence, a letter circulated by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Business Roundtable in May 2011, which states: “TAA is as vitally important today as it has been over the years. It helps American businesses get into exporting and is designed to give displaced workers the new skills and resources they need to reenter the 21st century job market. Accordingly, we urge Congress and the administration to find a way forward to ensure that the United States has in place an effective TAA program to support U.S. global economic engagement.”

I support the GSP program and the legislation before us today. That program is an important tool in U.S. trade policy. It is a means by which the U.S. can help developing countries to capture the opportunities and meet the challenges of trade and globalization. One hundred and twenty-nine developing countries participate in GSP and depend on it to spur economic growth. This includes some of the poorest countries in the world. Moreover, GSP benefits Americans. I emphasize that. In fact, the majority of U.S. imports under GSP, approximately 65 to 75 percent, are inputs used to support U.S. manufacturing, including raw materials, parts and components, and machinery and equipment.

This program is important enough that it should not have been allowed to lapse, and can now be considered on its own merits. It appears that the prospect is that the Senate will act on GSP by adding TAA. If that is the path for the renewal of TAA, the Republicans have an obligation to ensure that it happens immediately as a primary action.

The Republicans often talk about a languishing trade agenda. What has been languishing is action on trade items ready for action—GSP, TAA, ATPA—languishing at the hands of the Republican majority here while action has been underway to address the shortcomings of the Bush trade agreements.

I am confident that each of the free trade agreements can be considered on

their own merits. Other programs, especially those vital to workers transition during this difficult economy, should never have been held hostage.

I would like now to ask that the balance of our time be managed by the ranking member on the Trade Subcommittee, JIM McDERMOTT of Washington.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Washington will control the time.

There was no objection.

Mr. CAMP. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT).

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, it is evident that our country is in desperate need of jobs. And I rise today to bring light on an issue that could cost literally hundreds of jobs in America. Currently, there is a flaw in the GSP, and if it is not addressed, it will cause the loss of 150 jobs in the district that I represent alone, and could cause the loss of many other jobs across the industry.

Implemented back in 1974, GSP was designed to exclude import-sensitive items, and therefore excluded all textiles. However, in the early 1990s, sleeping bags, along with a long list of other items, were added to GSP as eligible for duty-free import, causing sleeping bags to be the only manufactured textile that is allowed to be imported without a 9 percent duty.

The sleeping bags made at Exxel Outdoors in Haleyville, Alabama, are simply fabric, filling and zipper, yet they are not treated as other textiles. Sleeping bags that are manufactured in Bangladesh, where 90 percent of their value comes from materials in China, cut into America's sleeping bag sales by 20 percent a year.

Without this modest import duty, there will be at least another 150 people who will lose their jobs unnecessarily in a region where unemployment is already over 15 percent. While the economy added no new jobs in August and U.S. unemployment numbers remain stagnant, this issue gives us another example of government policy that hinders job growth and retention.

I want to thank the Ways and Means Committee for their time, attention, and concern regarding this matter and for working with us as we move forward on this process to find a resolution. I am looking forward to continuing our work with them in pursuit of a fair, commonsense solution.

Mr. McDERMOTT. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2832, a bill which extends the Generalized System of Preferences, or GSP, for 22 months.

Let's make it very clear what's going on here tonight. Usually, Members of Congress come from all over the country on the first day of session, and we come back here and we rename post offices. So the President said: Why don't I go over there on Wednesday and give a speech about jobs and about the

agenda that this country ought to face. He sent a pro forma request to the leadership of the House, and they said: Oh, no. We have important business. We can't make room for you. It's the first time in history the President has been denied access to a general speech to the entire Congress.

Now, then you have the problem, what important stuff have you got? So they come looking for a bill. So this is the bill they brought forward. It's going to pass on unanimous consent. It could have passed months ago. It should have passed months ago because it is the cornerstone of our U.S. trade and development policy and has been in place since 1976.

The GSP program allows duty-free entry into the United States for lots of products coming from 129 developing countries, including some of the poorest in the world. But the poor countries are not the only ones that rely on this. As you just heard, American businesses rely on GSP to be competitive. In fact, most GSP products are import products for U.S. manufacturers. Unfortunately, GSP was allowed to lapse in December in the midst of all of the anti program; anything that the White House or anybody wanted around here, they said "no." This was no. This was the Congress of no. And so it undermined the development goals of GSP.

Now, this job-killing delay didn't have to happen. But like so much else, the Republicans wanted to use GSP as a hostage no matter what the cost to U.S. businesses and consumers. Despite the damage to our economy by the Republicans, I am supportive of finally passing GSP. And now that we are about to get this done, hopefully we can act on the other critical trade programs the Republicans have allowed to expire. In particular, I'm talking about the Trade Adjustment Assistance program, or TAA, as it is known around here, which helps workers who are laid off as a result of trade. It retrains workers so they can compete better in the global environment. TAA has been in place since 1962, and the bunch running this place let it expire early last year. The expansion in 2009 had strong bipartisan support as recently as up to this past December, and with good reason. Most Members understand or should understand that to compete in a global economy, you need a globally competitive workforce.

Now, the Speaker has taken TAA hostage—or the leadership of the Republican Party. I don't know who's doing it. But they have held it hostage for no good reason whatsoever, even though they voted for it in the past—unanimously voted for it in the past, and now suddenly they can't pass it.

Mr. Speaker, the level of dysfunction in this body is astonishing, and it's not just intentional delays in extending TAA and our other preference programs.

□ 1800

Mr. Speaker, the level of dysfunction in this body is astonishing, and it's not

just intentional delays in extending TAA and our other Preference programs. The Republicans have refused to act on any of the trade agenda. And why? Because they want action on the three pending FTAs first, above all else, no matter what. Even when the Obama administration wanted to move forward on the renegotiated Korea FTA last spring, the Republicans refused to act because they wanted action on all three Bush-era agreements, all at once, regardless of how flawed they might be. And as the Republicans delayed the agreements with their hostage-taking, they have criticized the administration.

Mr. Speaker, U.S. businesses are failing. They are falling behind their EU competitors who already have their agreement up and running, making contracts, while we're still sitting here waiting for the leadership of the Republican Party to let it loose.

Now, the Republican delay: Republicans kill jobs with their tactics and then they blame the President. They must have found out something in August when they went home, and that's why they're back here worried about jobs. We'll see about it. We'll see how serious they are. They spent too much time with Alice in Wonderland—where up is down and down is up. It's a cynical game the Republicans are playing with the public.

We need to act on the two FTAs that have been fixed—Korea and Panama—and also on the trade programs that have expired. For example, I have submitted a bill that will extend the important parts of AGOA—the African Growth and Opportunity Act—that will expire next year and add the new country of South Sudan to our list of trading partners. These changes need to be made soon to keep the development that is already occurring under AGOA from withering. And nobody is opposed to the changes. It's just being held as a hostage.

We need to put American jobs first and get this work done, and we need to do it quickly. We just need to pass this bill that's before us today. I'm sure it will pass by unanimous consent.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I think today we'll find that we're the Congress of "yes" on this bipartisan legislation, and I want to thank the ranking member of the Trade Subcommittee for his original cosponsorship.

With that, I yield 4 minutes to the chairman of the Trade Subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY).

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

You may not sense it from some of the remarks today, but, in truth, this bill has strong bipartisan support, and I rise in support of this legislation renewing the Preference program as one valuable step Congress can take together to help spur economic and job growth here in America.

As last week's jobs number—or, more importantly, zero jobs number—showed

us, our economy is struggling, and there are 14 million Americans who want a job that can't find a job. Twenty-two million Americans want a full-time job and can't find one. The lapse of this Preference program has hurt the competitiveness of our American manufacturers and others who rely upon these GSP imports as raw materials and inputs.

We all know our States best. In Texas, 27 companies have asked Congress to renew this Preference program. These companies import such products as chemicals, iron and steel flanges, and ceramics for use as inputs in their manufacturing operations at home in Texas. These imports support jobs in my local communities and make our manufacturers more competitive when they compete against companies overseas. And the program benefits every State in this way, not just mine.

The lapse of the program since the beginning of the year has cost these Texas companies over \$21 million in unnecessary duties. That \$21 million could have been used to hire more employees and invest in new equipment. Instead, it was taxed away from them. This legislation would provide a retroactive renewal of the program and give these companies the opportunity to get these duties refunded to them. And I know they can use this money more effectively to promote jobs and invest in our economy than sending it here to Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly pleased there is strong bipartisan support for this legislation under the leadership of Chairman DAVE CAMP, along with Ranking Member LEVIN and Congressman MCDERMOTT—my friend and coworker on the Trade Subcommittee—who are original cosponsors of this legislation. As a result of this strong bipartisan support, I expect it to pass strongly tonight in the House. I hope the other body will move quickly to consider this legislation.

Last December, during the holidays, the House passed by voice vote a renewal of this program that would have prevented the lapse of the program. Unfortunately, it never made it out of the Senate. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge not only bipartisan support for this legislation but bicameral support for it as well so we can get this money back in the hands of American manufacturers and job creators.

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. My good friend from Texas is right; there is strong bipartisan support for this legislation. There was bipartisan support for the legislation when it passed in the House last December when it expired. But, unfortunately, the Senate shut down. It would not be allowed to move forward by the Republicans in the other body, and it died inexplicably. I don't understand the workings of the other body and why Republicans would re-

quire supermajorities to move things through that will ultimately pass unanimously.

There was bipartisan support for this legislation in January, in February, March, April, May, June. I am proud to support it now, and I'm pleased that the Republican leadership and my friend, Chairman CAMP, brought it forward. But there's just as much support today as there was in January.

It made me feel bad that our friend from Texas talked about the \$21 million that was lost to his Texas industries. It didn't need to happen. Any night that we came into session at the beginning of any week, the legislation could have come forward, since January. This is important, and I'm pleased we're having the discussion now. I will do anything I can to lobby people in the other body to move forward with it. But it's part of a simple bipartisan agenda where there's no objection. These are the sorts of things that can come forward.

In the 1960s, a growing number of nations agreed that more needed to be done to bring the benefits of trade to the developing world and devised a system of trade preferences to meet this objective. The United States enacted it first in 1974, and criteria under this System of Preferences were not merely related to trade but reflected our Nation's social values when we inaugurated this program, Preferences, in 1974 and included a statement of the policies we feel valuable in our trading partners and about which policies we feel drive the development of nations. It's often referred to as a tool of foreign policy as well as trade.

Among the criteria we judge our trading partners on in eligibility for this program are the protection of American commercial interests like the protection of intellectual property, the prevention of seizure of property belonging to United States citizens and businesses, as well as the protection of individual rights such as the protection of commonly accepted labor rights and the elimination of child labor.

I wonder at this point if I may ask a question of my friend, the chairman of the committee.

As I scanned the legislation, I don't see any reference in the elements to the protection of the environment. Is there anything in this legislation that would speak to that?

Mr. CAMP. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CAMP. Well, the short answer is no. The gentleman is correct in his analysis or reading of the bill. This is a straightforward extension of the existing program, so it has not added any additional eligibility criteria in this legislation. This is just simply a straightforward extension.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. If the gentleman would entertain an additional question. I appreciate that this has not been incorporated in the past and that this is just a simple extension over the course of the next 22 months.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCDERMOTT. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. As we move forward, hopefully we won't be dealing with the expiration in the future. I'm wondering if the gentleman would entertain working with us and, as we come forward in the course of a replacement, if we might consider including environmental protections in the list of accepted criteria.

Mr. CAMP. I haven't had a chance to review your suggestion but would be happy to take a look at it.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Thank you. I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy and interest in at least looking at it.

□ 1810

Mr. Speaker, one of the things that we have done with the trade agenda in 2007 was establish environmental protections which are part of future FTAs. We've kind of turned the corner with trade agreements. And I'm hopeful that this relatively modest—and I would think noncontroversial—item could be included so that as we move forward in the future we add to our list and would benefit developing countries' respect for the environment.

Trade can have a powerful effect on environmental protection. We've worked hard to include them in previous items. And I'm hopeful that we can work together to make sure when this comes before us again that the environment is given its due protection.

Mr. CAMP. I am prepared to close at this point if the gentleman has no further speakers.

Mr. MCDERMOTT. I have no other speakers, so I will close on our side.

Mr. Speaker, I expect this bill will pass in 5 minutes without a vote against it.

This bill could be law by tomorrow at noon if the Senate would act, and I hope that my colleagues on the other side will do as we will do on this side, which is to contact our colleagues in the Senate and ask them this time, put it up and move it. Now, if they don't, all you can say is this was a trial balloon we put up in the air, and we found out the Senate was asleep or dysfunctional or—I don't know what you would put on it. They have to act on this if they're serious about a trade agenda for this country, and I hope that we can make it happen for the American worker.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to thank both of my colleagues for their commitment to work with the other body to ensure that this legislation becomes law. As we all know, we can use all the help we can get when we get to the other side of the Capitol. But I want to just reemphasize that this is part of a 40-year history of more competition for U.S. manufacturers and U.S. companies. This is bipartisan legislation which has been around for a long time.

It is important to continue to grow markets and create exports; and this legislation helps American employers, American manufacturers—and their employees, more importantly—by creating and supporting jobs here in America. So it's just an important, valuable part of our export policy, and I urge all of my colleagues to join in supporting this bipartisan legislation.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2832.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WEST) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SPECIAL OLYMPICS LAW ENFORCEMENT TORCH RUN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on the motion to suspend the rules previously postponed.

The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 67) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 379, nays 0, not voting 52, as follows:

[Roll No. 692]

YEAS—379

Ackerman	Altmire	Baca
Adams	Amash	Bachus
Aderholt	Andrews	Baldwin
Alexander	Austria	Barletta

Barrow	Fitzpatrick	LoBiondo
Bartlett	Flake	Loeb
Barton (TX)	Fleischmann	Loftgren, Zoe
Bass (CA)	Fleming	Long
Becerra	Forbes	Lowey
Berg	Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer
Berman	Fox	Lujan
Biggert	Frank (MA)	Lummis
Bilbray	Franks (AZ)	Mack
Bilirakis	Frelinghuysen	Manzullo
Bishop (GA)	Fudge	Marchant
Black	Gallagher	Marino
Blackburn	Garamendi	Markey
Blumenauer	Gardner	Matheson
Bonner	Garrett	Matsui
Bono Mack	Gerlach	McCarthy (CA)
Boswell	Gibbs	McCauley
Boustany	Gingrey (GA)	McClintock
Brady (PA)	Gohmert	McCollum
Brady (TX)	Gonzalez	McCotter
Braley (IA)	Goodlatte	McDermott
Brooks	Gosar	McGovern
Broun (GA)	Gowdy	McHenry
Brown (FL)	Granger	McIntyre
Buchanan	Graves (GA)	McKeon
Bucshon	Graves (MO)	McKinley
Buerkle	Green, Al	McMorris
Burgess	Green, Gene	Rodgers
Burton (IN)	Griffin (AR)	McNerney
Butterfield	Griffith (VA)	Meehan
Calvert	Grimm	Meeks
Camp	Guinta	Mica
Campbell	Guthrie	Michaud
Canseco	Hahn	Miller (FL)
Cantor	Hall	Miller (MI)
Capito	Hanabusa	Miller (NC)
Capps	Hanna	Miller, George
Capuano	Harper	Moore
Cardoza	Harris	Moran
Carnahan	Hartzler	Murphy (CT)
Carney	Hastings (FL)	Murphy (PA)
Carson (IN)	Hastings (WA)	Myrick
Carter	Hayworth	Nadler
Cassidy	Heck	Napolitano
Castor (FL)	Heinrich	Neugebauer
Chabot	Hensarling	Noem
Chaffetz	Herger	Nugent
Chandler	Herrera Beutler	Nunes
Chu	Himes	Nunnelee
Cicilline	Hinche	Olson
Clarke (MI)	Hinojosa	Olver
Clay	Hirono	Owens
Cleaver	Hochul	Palazzo
Clyburn	Holden	Pallone
Coble	Holt	Pascarella
Coffman (CO)	Hoyer	Pastor (AZ)
Cole	Huelskamp	Paulsen
Conaway	Huizenga (MI)	Payne
Connolly (VA)	Hultgren	Pearce
Conyers	Hunter	Pelosi
Cooper	Hurt	Perlmutter
Costa	Inslee	Peters
Courtney	Israel	Peterson
Cravaack	Issa	Petri
Crawford	Jackson (IL)	Pitts
Crenshaw	Jackson Lee	Platts
Critz	(TX)	Poe (TX)
Crowley	Jenkins	Polis
Cuellar	Johnson (GA)	Pompeo
Culberson	Johnson (IL)	Posey
Cummings	Johnson (OH)	Price (GA)
Davis (CA)	Johnson, E. B.	Price (NC)
Davis (KY)	Johnson, Sam	Quayle
DeFazio	Jones	Quigley
DeGette	Jordan	Rahall
DeLauro	Kaptur	Rangel
Denham	Keating	Reed
Dent	Kelly	Rehberg
DesJarlais	Kildee	Reichert
Deutch	Kind	Renacci
Diaz-Balart	King (IA)	Ribble
Dicks	King (NY)	Richardson
Dingell	Kingston	Rigell
Doggett	Kinzinger (IL)	Rivera
Dold	Kline	Roby
Donnelly (IN)	Kucinich	Roe (TN)
Doyle	Labrador	Rogers (AL)
Dreier	Lamborn	Rogers (KY)
Duffy	Lance	Rogers (MI)
Duncan (SC)	Lankford	Rohrabacher
Duncan (TN)	Larsen (WA)	Rooney
Edwards	Larson (CT)	Ros-Lehtinen
Ellmers	Latham	Roskam
Emerson	LaTourette	Ross (AR)
Eshoo	Latta	Ross (FL)
Farenthold	Lee (CA)	Roybal-Allard
Farr	Levin	Royce
Fattah	Lewis (CA)	Runyan
Filner	Lipinski	Ruppersberger

Ryan (OH)	Smith (NE)	Velázquez
Ryan (WI)	Smith (NJ)	Walberg
Sánchez, Linda	Smith (TX)	Walden
T.	Smith (WA)	Walz (MN)
Sanchez, Loretta	Southerland	Wasserman
Sarbanes	Speier	Schultz
Scalise	Stark	Waters
Schakowsky	Stearns	Watt
Schiff	Stivers	Waxman
Schilling	Stutzman	Webster
Schmidt	Sullivan	Welch
Schock	Sutton	West
Schwartz	Terry	Westmoreland
Schweikert	Thompson (CA)	Whitfield
Scott (VA)	Thompson (MS)	Wilson (FL)
Scott, Austin	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (SC)
Scott, David	Thornberry	Wittman
Sensenbrenner	Tierney	Wolf
Serrano	Tipton	Womack
Sessions	Tonko	Woodall
Sherman	Towns	Woolsey
Shuler	Tsongas	Yarmuth
Shuster	Turner	Yoder
Simpson	Upton	Young (IN)
Slaughter	Van Hollen	

NOT VOTING—52

Akin	Grijalva	Pence
Bachmann	Gutierrez	Pingree (ME)
Bass (NH)	Higgins	Reyes
Benish	Honda	Richmond
Berkley	Kissell	Rokita
Bishop (NY)	Landry	Rothman (NJ)
Bishop (UT)	Langevin	Rush
Boren	Lewis (GA)	Schrader
Clarke (NY)	Lucas	Scott (SC)
Cohen	Lungren, Daniel	Sewell
Costello	E.	Shimkus
Davis (IL)	Lynch	Sires
Ellison	Maloney	Tiberi
Engel	McCarthy (NY)	Visclosky
Fincher	Miller, Gary	Walsh (IL)
Flores	Mulvaney	Young (AK)
Gibson	Neal	Young (FL)
Giffords	Paul	

□ 1854

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. WALSH of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 692, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 692, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, on September 7, 2011, I inadvertently missed rollcall vote No. 692. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my district and missed the vote on September 7, 2011. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 692, H. Con. Res. 67.

□ 1900

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND CLASSIFIED ANNEX ACCOMPANYING INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION BILL FOR FY 2012

(Mr. ROGERS of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce to all Members of the House that the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has ordered the bill, H.R. 1892, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal

Year 2012, reported favorably to the House with an amendment, and last week filed its report on the bill in the House. The bill is currently expected to be considered in the House this coming Friday.

Mr. Speaker, the classified Schedule of Authorizations and the classified Annex accompanying the bill are available for review by Members at the offices of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in room HVC-304 of the Capitol Visitors Center. The committee office will open during regular business hours for the convenience of any Member who wishes to review this material prior to its consideration by the House.

I recommend that Members wishing to review the classified Annex contact the committee's director of security to arrange a time and date for that viewing. This will ensure the availability of committee staff to assist Members who desire assistance during their review of these classified materials.

I urge interested Members to review these materials in order to better understand the committee's recommendations. The classified Annex to the committee's report contains the committee's recommendations on the intelligence budget for fiscal year 2012 and related classified information that cannot be disclosed publicly.

It is important that Members keep in mind the requirements of clause 13 of House rule XXIII, which only permits access to classified information by those Members of the House who have signed the oath provided for in the rule.

If a Member has not yet signed that oath but wishes to review the classified Annex and Schedule of Authorizations, the committee staff can administer the oath and see to it that the executed form is sent to the Clerk's Office. In addition, the committee's rules require that Members agree in writing to a nondisclosure agreement. The agreement indicates that the Member has been granted access to the classified Annex and that they are familiar with the rules of the House and the committee with respect to the classified nature of that information and the limitations on the disclosure of that information.

I thank the Speaker.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2218, EMPOWERING PARENTS THROUGH QUALITY CHARTER SCHOOLS ACT, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1892, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

Ms. FOXX, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112-200) on the resolution (H. Res. 392) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2218) to amend the charter school program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and providing for consideration of

the bill (H.R. 1892) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHWEIKERT). The Chair has been made aware of a valid basis for the gentleman's point of personal privilege.

The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, tonight I wish to speak to this Congress and to my fellow Americans about international policy and its relationship to the domestic economy. I will advocate a new direction America must take in the world so that we can meet the needs of our people here at home.

For the past decade, we have relied on the force of our arms to make America more secure while our economy has rotted from within. America has lost its focus. America has spent more time concentrating on reshaping the world than on reshaping our economy. We have created hundreds of thousands of jobs for military contractors all over the world while we have just learned that we have created zero jobs here in the United States in the month of August as unemployment continues to stay above 9 percent. Come home, America.

We must begin to focus on things here at home and stop roaming the world looking for dragons to slay. We have a right and an obligation to defend our Nation, but that includes working for peace abroad and seeking peaceful resolution of conflict, a capacity that, at our peril, we have not fully developed. I call it strength through peace. It involves the pursuit of what President Franklin Roosevelt called the science of human relations, actually engaging those with whom we disagree most to attempt to find a way to coexist peacefully.

As Dr. Martin Luther King said at a commencement address at Oberlin College in 1965: "We must find some alternative to war and bloodshed. I do not wish to minimize the complexity of the problems to be faced in achieving disarmament and peace. But we shall not have the courage, the insight, to deal with such matters unless we are prepared to undergo a mental and spiritual change. It is not enough to say we must not wage war. We must love peace and sacrifice for it. We must fix our visions not merely on the negative expulsion of war, but upon the positive affirmation of peace. We must see that peace represents a sweeter music, far superior to the discords of war."

I believe the American people have the capacity, Mr. Speaker, to undergo the mental and spiritual change that Dr. King spoke about.

□ 1910

People are about that work in their own private lives every day. The question is: Does our government and those who lead it have that capacity? Are we willing to look, recognize that the path we are on leads only to destruction and poverty, and are we willing to embark courageously on a new path?

To those who say that this is naive, I ask: Has the strategy of military intervention which took us and keeps us in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Libya, made us any safer? The musclebound "with us or against us" mindset which passes for statecraft has placed us on a march of folly that in the past decade has left America with thousands of dead young soldiers, over a million dead innocents in Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the surrounding region, a new generation of terrorists, and trillions upon trillions of dollars of debt. As poverty and war are twins, so are peace and prosperity.

Mindful of the disaster of spreading war and being an eyewitness as to how easily our country seems to be drawn into conflict, I traveled to Syria this year to personally urge their leader to stop the violence, respect human rights, and begin a transition towards a democratic state. I traveled to Lebanon afterwards to hear the concerns of leaders who also believe that the violence in Syria must stop and who are concerned that if radical fundamentalism results in the overthrow of the government of Syria, the same fires will consume their own nation which developed a fragile political and social consensus after years of civil war.

I opposed the war in Libya, not only because it was unconstitutional but it was, and is, unconscionable for America to precipitate or take sides in a civil war, spending perhaps billions in an ongoing war when we have so many pressing needs here at home. We went in because we were told a massacre could occur. Yet civilian casualties in Libya mounted after the U.S. and NATO attacked. In order to please the West, Libya cooperated with the CIA, got rid of its WMD program in 2004, and privatized its economy, resulting in massive unemployment.

It was moving through to reform even as the West moved to bomb it and, inexplicably, the West moved to take up the cause of elements of al Qaeda spurring the rebels. We learn today from CNN that the rebels and fighters aligned with them are looting weapons warehouses across Libya, where as many as 20,000 surface-to-air missiles had previously been kept under lock and key. Western officials, perhaps the same geniuses who knowingly helped rebel elements with ties to al Qaeda overthrow the Libya Government, are now worried that the surface-to-air missiles and other weapons will get into the wrong hands.

This lawless interventionism spurred on by an unaccountable NATO which violates United Nations Security Council resolutions with impunity, this attempt to use force to bring others to subjection in the name of democracy, actually has become a device for control over the wealth of other nations and the squandering of our own wealth and the spreading of poverty here at home.

Did our government just wake up one day and discover that 14 million Americans are out of work and that we need a massive program to put them back to work? No. It's known that for some time. War has become our great distraction. It has given those who have little or no ability to construct a fair economy an opportunity to pretend leadership at the expense of those brave men and women who served and at the expense of the American economy and the expense of the American taxpayers. We can no longer afford participating in this war-game of nations.

I opposed the war in Afghanistan and have brought Congress to confront it several times because the U.S. has spent half a trillion dollars trying to democratize a tribal nation while failing to spend sufficient resources to protect our democracy here at home. The latest report is that we may be in Afghanistan through 2024 at the request of the Afghanistan Government. This will cost us hundreds of billions, perhaps even trillions, more. Doesn't it make more sense for America to come home at the request of and for the benefit of the American people?

I led opposition in this Congress to the war in Iraq. Nine years ago, I warned this Congress that there was no reason to go to war against Iraq. I was asked at that time, Whose side are you on, America's or the murderous dictator, Saddam Hussein? Opposing that intervention was seen by some as coddling a murderous dictator, no matter that Hussein had opposed al Qaeda, no matter that there was no proof that Iraq had anything to do with 9/11 or al Qaeda's role in 9/11, no matter that Iraq did not have the intention or capability of attacking the United States and that no one had been able to show that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction. I wasn't "for" Saddam Hussein. I was for the troops. And for peace.

America pursued war anyway. America put the lives of its sons and daughters on the line. America will spend over \$3 trillion for this war that was based on lies. And even today we find our government will not bring the troops home as promised, but instead will continue to spend billions on this stupid and corrupt war in Iraq while our own Nation is falling apart. Money for war, but no money for jobs?

Am I advocating isolationism? Certainly not. We need to strengthen the United Nation's peacekeeping ability and blunt NATO's war-making capability. We must stop NATO from going rogue. We need a counterterrorism strategy which brings people to justice,

not that dispenses justice from 10,000 feet with the help of Predator drones. It is the predatory interventionism which must stop. We must stop intervening for the benefit of oil companies or other corrupt corporate interests.

We cannot be the policeman of the world and lay off police and firemen in our own Nation. We cannot continue to bomb bridges in other countries and say that we do not have the money to build bridges in America. We must stop pretending that America can solve all the problems in the world when we can't solve our own problems here at home. How can we bring democracy to other nations when we are losing it here at home? We cannot tell other people how to live when we have people here at home having trouble or difficulty living. We should look to the wisdom of the Book of Proverbs where it was written: "He who troubleth his own house shall inherit the wind." And we must work to set our own house in order.

Mr. Speaker, there were no weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, but there are weapons of mass destruction here in America. Unemployment is a weapon of mass destruction. Poverty is a weapon of mass destruction. Homelessness is a weapon of mass destruction. Inadequate education is a weapon of mass destruction. Lost pension benefits are a weapon of mass destruction. Poor health care is a weapon of mass destruction.

Yet despite the obvious needs domestically, the Pentagon budget now consumes over 50 percent of our discretionary spending. And the Pentagon budget has grown alongside the war budget.

□ 1920

Just this year, the wars and the Pentagon budget will consume close to \$1 trillion of taxpayers' money. Do you have any idea how many jobs \$1 trillion can create? Stop the wars, trim the bloated Pentagon budget, use the savings to put America back to work. The American people want work, not warfare.

Can we see any clearer example of the danger of endless war? We are supposed to be impressed with the strength of our leaders who, in the name of America, wield awesome weapons against states a fraction of our size, but when it comes to the economy and jobs, the same leaders lack the ability to confront Wall Street, which is destroying jobs on Main Street.

While spending trillions for unnecessary wars, the government bailed out the banks for \$700 billion, refusing to link the bailout to mortgage modification which would have helped millions of Americans stay in their homes. The Fed, which infamously looked the other way as the financial crisis was building and failed to properly monitor the overexposure of top banks, created \$1.2 trillion out of nothing and gave secret emergency loans to some of the largest banks who helped to cause the

financial collapse through reckless investments. This secret money, created out of nothing but backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S., is going to fuel an international financial system which siphons wealth out of the U.S., avoids paying taxes, and takes American jobs and moves them to low-wage climates.

According to Bloomberg News, the \$1.2 trillion peak on December 5, 2008, was almost three times the size of the Federal budget deficit that year and approximates the amount of money, \$1.27 trillion, that is due in unpaid principal on 6.5 million homes that are in or facing foreclosure. Secret loans went to Morgan Stanley for \$107.3 billion; Citigroup, \$99.5 billion; Bank of America, \$91.4 billion; Goldman Sachs, \$69 billion; and to foreign borrowers, including the Banks of Scotland, \$84.5 billion, and to Zurich-based UBS AG, \$77.2 billion.

How is it possible that banks too big to fail still exist? We all know these banks will fail again. The taxpayers will be asked to bail them out again to preserve the wealth of shareholders, bondholders, and executives again. The destruction of the middle class has been accelerated by the Wall Street manipulators who brought about the collapse of the housing market that destroyed trillions of wealth built into American homes.

Risk, like taxes, is a yoke unfairly placed upon the shoulders of the middle class. As income and resulting wealth is being redistributed upward at a pace not seen since the 1920s, the purchasing power of the middle class has been seriously eroded. Americans have less equity in homes to fuel home equity loans to keep their consumer spending up.

A third of all Americans owe more than their home is worth. How is it possible that 120 million Americans literally have no wealth, just debt? How is it possible that 150 million Americans have less wealth than the top 400 individuals? How did it come to pass that the top 13,400 households, according to David Cay Johnston, have more yearly income than the bottom 96 million Americans? Who created this economy where welfare for the wealthy creates a system where a person earning \$4 billion a year managing a hedge fund pays a lower tax rate on most of his income than a person who drives a truck?

In a report just released, the Pew Charitable Trust wrote: "The idea that children will grow up to be better off than their parents is a central component of the American Dream and sustains American optimism. However, a middle class upbringing does not guarantee the same status over the course of a lifetime. A third of Americans raised in the middle class fall out of the middle as adults."

The implications of the Pew Charitable Trust report are chilling. America's middle class is being destroyed. America is headed towards a two-class

society. Just as America could not survive half free and half slave, so America cannot survive half rich and half poor.

What happens to a dream deferred?—wrote Langston Hughes.

Does it dry up
like a raisin in the sun?
Or fester like a sore—
and then run?
Does it stink like rotten meat?
Or crust and sugar over
like a syrupy sweet?
Maybe it just sags
like a heavy load.
Or does it explode?

It is democracy, itself, which is at risk here. An economic democracy is a precondition of a political democracy. With endless wars, without solid jobs to sustain a middle class, a new national security state armed with the PATRIOT Act will exist primarily to provide surveillance of a growing, bristling poverty class. America knew this 44 years ago when, on February 29, 1968, the report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, also known as the Kerner report, pronounced: "Our Nation is moving towards two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal."

Then, the inequalities were in lack of access to opportunities for jobs, housing, education, and social services. In 1998, 30 years after the Kerner report, Senator Fred Harris said: "There is more poverty in America. It is deeper, blacker and browner than before, and it is now more concentrated in the cities which have become America's poorhouses."

The inequalities exist today. Just since January of 2009, unemployment has skyrocketed among African Americans from 12.7 percent to 16.7 percent. Among Hispanics, the unemployment is currently 11.3 percent. While intensifying among people of color, poverty today is colorblind. Foreclosures have spread through all American neighborhoods as a wildfire, consuming with it the hopes and dreams of millions.

We had a moral urgency to address unemployment in the inner cities, but we failed as a society to do that. We have learned that writ large in the fate of people who live in our cities has been the fate of those who live in the suburbs, because the same massive economic machinery that for generations was crushing the hopes of millions of inner-city Americans—banks who disinvested, insurance companies who redlined, businesses which pulled out—this same plague is now visited throughout America.

The official unemployment figure of 9.1 percent conceals a much larger, more devastating picture in America. According to a recent study by Youngstown State University, the de facto unemployment rate, as conceived and computed by their Center for Working Class Studies, is 26.37 percent. This figure includes individuals who are no longer looking for work, discouraged, underemployed, and those who are marginally employed.

Corporations, meanwhile, are sitting on trillions of dollars and not hiring because of uncertainty, insinuating that small changes in Federal regulations or tax policy are killing jobs. Yet we know that massive changes in Federal tax policy and government regulations have taken place at periods of great economic growth in the United States. Our economy has not hit a rough spot on the road; it has hit a wall.

The greatest losers in today's economic system are the young. They have been fleeced. They were promised good jobs with good pay if they got a good education. Millions have done that only to discover that the jobs that were promised were not there. Millions of young people have moved in with their family and friends, barely scraping by, dreading the student loans which come due.

The major fault of the domestic economy is the failure to provide good-paying jobs for all Americans.

□ 1930

The reasons for the high unemployment and low-paying jobs are many, but two major reasons stand out: lack of consumer demand and stagnant wages accompanying low union participation. There is a lack of consumer demand in an economy that is 70 percent dependent on consumer spending.

There are those who say we can spur demand with more tax cuts for businesses. Well, this fails the test of experience. Business received tax cuts. We still have high unemployment. Business profits, greater than ever. Investment, less. We have learned from the past few years that businesses will not invest while the economy is in bad shape.

Since World War II, America has come out of every recession in less than a year. But this time we had a false recovery. The economic numbers improved briefly while stimulus was injected. Today we're back in a recession, a double-dip recession that is destroying people's lives and setting back our Nation.

We did not have enough stimulus to begin with. As the stimulus runs out, things are getting worse. The recession is feeding on itself.

In 1937, a second round of depression surfaced as stimulus was withdrawn, requiring another effort by the government to stabilize the economy. The parallel between 1937 and 2011 is obvious. We need a second stimulus, and it has to be strong enough to put millions of Americans back to work.

State and local governments are forced to lay off people by the hundreds of thousands. These layoffs are not introducing efficiency. They undermine service. They reduce the necessary role of government in the life of a community.

Massive aid is needed to all areas of government, not because governments have spent recklessly, but because revenues are down. Income tax revenue is

down. Sales tax revenue is down. Property tax revenue is down due to foreclosures.

We can stimulate the economy by providing revenue to rehire State and local government employees. This is the easiest way to put hundreds of thousands back to work. This is an obvious way to stimulate the economy on a significant scale. State, local government, public schools, public and private colleges would all have an enhanced ability to restore service. Such a stimulus would create an economic climate where businesses will expand their investment utilizing their own profits.

The same thing is true in the housing area. The government must immediately implement a new housing program. More and more properties are becoming vacant and vandalized while people are doubling up. We need a full-scale program where economically troubled homeowners are given the right to rent, at market rate, property in foreclosure. The government would provide a rent subsidy while the homeowners seek work. After all, the American people want work, not welfare. There should be work for those who are able to work. Government must become the employer of last resort.

The private sector is not providing the jobs. When the private sector fails to provide the jobs, the government has a moral responsibility and a practical responsibility to step forward to put the country back to work.

As with FDR and the New Deal, the government must now put millions of Americans back to work rebuilding our infrastructure. The American Society of Civil Engineers issued a report that there is \$2.2 trillion in infrastructure rebuilding that must take place to move the commerce of America.

It's not enough to describe the situation and make a few suggestions as to what could be done to take us in a new direction. But there comes a time when we need to look at some dramatic change that needs to be done, to restructure our economy.

This month I'm going to be introducing a bill which will be aimed at addressing our structural economic problems directly. It is called the National Employment Economic Defense Act, the NEED Act.

America needs millions of jobs. How can we create millions of jobs in a time of annual deficits, long-term debt, and contracting budgets? Here's how.

The Federal Reserve creates money out of nothing, and, as we all know, it's given it to the banks. The Fed assumed that power through an act of Congress. The Federal Reserve has used all of its standard monetary policy tools, but the American economy is not getting any better. Whatever the Fed is doing, it is not working. The reason why is perhaps best explained by the Fed itself: "The Fed can't control inflation or influence output and employment."

The Fed has been buying Treasury and our securities to put downward

pressure on interest rates. The idea is to lower finance costs, encourage more borrowing, and nudge investors into riskier investments. This provides breathing space, but little else. Consumers are already over their heads in debt. They aren't going to borrow more, neither will producers whose sales are slack.

High default rates are widening spreads. Many investors will still prefer to make a small gain on government securities rather than risk taking losses.

Reality beats theory. The reality is that not enough people have enough money. Why is this? Where does the money come from? Why isn't it coming?

The Fed doesn't create money we use in our bank accounts; the banks do. Most of this money is created when banks make loans. This is why the Fed can't control inflation or influence output and employment. Output and employment depend on demand. Demand depends on how much money people have or can borrow. Because banks create this money, they control demand.

If banks aren't lending, or borrowers aren't borrowing, new money isn't being created to replace the money removed when bank loans are paid, so the money supply shrinks.

The Fed can only put more money into the economy by buying assets from non-banks. No money goes into the economy when the Fed buys their assets. It's just a swap of one asset for another called reserves. Banks can't lend reserves into the economy.

The non-bank sellers of assets are mainly large institutional investors. They don't spend much of the money they receive; they reinvest it in other assets. That's their business.

But this churning of assets up into the stratosphere doesn't trickle down to Earth. The real economy of families and shops, small businesses, of roads and schools, that real economy is bypassed, and we know this. The money is not getting to where it's needed; and until it does, things can only get worse. None of the current policies work because of the way the current system is set up.

So here's how we fix it. We have to reclaim our constitutional power to issue money into the economy, unburdened by debt.

Last Congress I introduced legislation to do just that, and I'll be reintroducing it next week. Here's what this legislation does.

First, it ends the Fed's unaccountability by putting it under Treasury.

Second, it ends fractional reserve banking, ending the banks' ability to control demand in our economy.

And, third, it empowers our Nation to issue money directly into the economy to create jobs to rebuild our crumbling infrastructure unhindered by debt and interest payments, creating millions of new good-paying jobs. It gets the money to where it's needed

the most. It gets the economy going and keeps it going. It avoids debt and deficit. It primes the pump of the economy. It enables us to regain control of our destiny as a Nation.

This plan would not create inflation because it would reduce infrastructure costs. Lower costs means that prices can go down. Lower prices do not define inflation.

Real wealth will be created with new money. Infrastructure is enduring wealth, unlike the financial wealth of the stock market. If government borrows money created by banks for infrastructure, it's an interest-bearing debt paid for over a long time. But if government creates the money for infrastructure, spends it in the circulation, there's no debt or interest cost. The same amount of money is created in either case, adding to the money supply by exactly the same amount. This is also a way to save the free enterprise system from self-destruction.

The American people know what's going on in our economy. It's run by Wall Street for Wall Street. It's run by banks for banks. Unless we take a look at serious structural reforms, we are headed for a two-class society.

The ability to coin or create money is an inherent power under article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution. The NEED Act would enable government to invest in America.

This coming Sunday, we will observe the 10th anniversary of a terrible blow to our Nation's sense of security and confidence.

□ 1940

We will never forget September 11, 2001, but we also need to remember the enduring capacity of our Nation to bounce back from tragedy. We need to remember what this country is made of. America is made of vision and courage—the courage and vision of Washington, Jefferson, and Adams to put lives, fortunes, sacred honor on the line for the purpose of freedom and independence. We are the country of FDR and the New Deal, of John F. Kennedy and the New Frontier, of LBJ and the Great Society. We are a nation of charismatic leaders like Ronald Reagan and Bill Clinton who, agree with them or not, inspired a sense of optimism and confidence in America.

We need to remember who we are, and perhaps in that act of remembering, we'll regain our confidence; we'll regain our economic strength; we'll regain our ability to put people back to work; we'll help millions save their homes; we'll protect the retirement security of the elderly; we'll ensure that our children will be able to obtain a college education and a job when they graduate; we'll restore our public institutions and the services they provide.

We can do all of this and more, but we must ask that those who operate the engines of finance abandon their recklessness, their selfishness, and pledge allegiance to our Nation and its

people. We must demand that corporations pay a fair share of the tax. We must end the off-shoring of jobs and profits.

While some of our leaders, with trembling hands and nervous eyes, have focused abroad, our country is falling apart from within. America was never meant for decline. America was always meant for an upward, up-lit path. We must now correct our course. We must move away from trying to determine the fate of nations around the globe and focus on the fate of the one Nation that must matter to us more than all others, the United States of America.

Thank you.

WILKES GIRLS ALL-STARS FIRST TEAM FROM NORTH CAROLINA TO MAKE LITTLE LEAGUE WORLD SERIES

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, today I want to congratulate the Wilkes County 11/12-year-old-girls All-Star softball team for their amazing and record-breaking season this year. They won 15 games in a row and became the first team from North Carolina to reach the World Series. Although they did not take the World Series title, their third-place finish and their victories over opponents from around the country and around the world on their journey to the semifinals proved that this is a remarkable team.

Their teamwork, sportsmanship, and character served to rally the entire Wilkes County community around them and saw them through their historic run for the World Championship of Little League Softball.

I want to congratulate the whole team, the coaches, and the dedicated parents who helped make this season one for the record books.

The Wilkes Girls All-Stars have inspired many and made their county proud. I hope to see them win their way back to the World Series again next year.

REGULATIONS AND JOB LOSS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, we've all been back in our districts for the last month, and we've been talking to friends and neighbors back home about what America is truly concerned with, what is most important in the eyes of all Americans, and that is getting America back to work.

Our economy is stagnant. This administration is throwing up barriers, which is freezing assets because the folks that normally would invest in growth and hiring people are frightened about what's around the next corner, and they're sitting with all their money and they're not growing.

I met this morning with around somewhere between 12 and 14 of my neighbors in just a sit-down cup of coffee, where we sat around and we talked about the way that folks in central Texas view what's going on with the job market.

You know, in Texas we've been blessed. We haven't faced the kinds of unemployment numbers that other States have had. But we now are certainly seeing unemployment creeping up in our State also.

We had small businessmen and -women there, and they talked about the things that concern them. But yet we've had meetings with bankers who've explained to us that you can look at their deposits and see that American local investors are sitting on the sidelines and keeping their deposits in the bank and not investing in growth and not investing in capital structure, not building buildings, and certainly not hiring people. And so part of the discussion this morning from some very intelligent small business folks was, we think we know why; why do you say this is happening?

The answers I got were answers that we hear on the floor of this House every day.

But the one that I've been talking about now for almost a year, probably maybe even over a year, is the fact that we are seeing the administration doing through government regulations, which are basically laws passed by the regulators which change the playing field for people and our economy across the board at every level. It's not done by acts of this Congress. It's done by acts of bureaucrats in the Obama administration as they make rules and regulations that fit their view of the world and how they think the world should work. And these regulations regulate the drivers, the force builders that employ the American people.

Many of these regulations have become such a shock to the conscience of people who are in business that they say, "My Lord, I'm not about to get invested in growth until I know whether I'm going to even have my business once the regulators are through with me."

And then sitting on the sideline is the giant regulator program, which is the health care bill that this House passed last year and the Senate passed. We call it ObamaCare. Its 2,000 pages are multiplying very rapidly as the regulators, the people who are able to pass rules to set up the regulations that govern that bill, are imposing more and more burden on the individual employer and on those people seeking health care.

So what I heard today from some people who are presidents of small businesses, run small businesses—a Thomas Barrett, a very intelligent lawyer who is both a financial adviser and a lawyer for small and other sized businesses all over central Texas and is highly sought after for his opinion—they said it's the unknown that's driv-

ing the investment off the page in the United States. It's the unknown. We don't know what's going to happen next. Our taxes. What are taxes going to do? We've got taxes that will last for a while and then go back to a different tax automatically unless this House acts.

Then most importantly, and what we talked mostly about today, was all the new regulations that are coming up.

In the next 3 or 4 months, the Republican leadership in this House is going to do everything it can to turn back some of the craziness that's gone on in the regulatory world. I brought the Members here tonight just a few examples of some of the regulations, many of which we've been talking about all year. We've spent a lot of time talking about the cement industry; we've talked about Boiler MACT; we've talked about a lot of other things we're going to talk about tonight.

But it's just a general outline of some corrective measures that this Republican-led House is going to try and going to pass through this body to just start slowing down and changing the direction of what we think are some ill-conceived regulations by the executive branch, the Obama administration.

□ 1950

I want to start off with this poster right here, which just gives you a small example of what we're talking about. In July of this summer—this is what we've called the "regulatory summer"—these are regulations that have been proposed by various agencies. Many of them are household words like the Environmental Protection Agency; but there are plenty of others, the Labor Department—you could go on and on.

In July, 229 proposed regulations went into effect, 379 final regulations, and the cost estimated of these proposed and final regulations: over \$9.5 billion to the economy in the month of July. That meant business, the job creators, took a hickey of \$9.5 billion in 1 month, the month of July 2011. We have just finished August—270 proposed regulations, 347 final regulations: over \$8.2 billion in August. So for this summer, just July and August, the 2-month total: \$17.7 billion in costs to the people who create jobs.

Now, is it any wonder that the people who create jobs are sitting on the sidelines and saying, holy cow, how do I hire somebody? And I think the American people know why people in business hire somebody. They hire somebody because they think that person will make their business more prosperous, will make it work more efficiently, will make it do the job the business was set up to do. If you are in the roofing business and you put roofs on houses, you hire more roofers because you think you will be able to produce a better quality product faster and more efficiently, therefore enhancing the profit that those who have in-

vested their capital and labor into that business—they can make a profit so that that business can thrive. You don't hire roofers when you don't need to put roofs on houses. I mean, that doesn't make any sense, and everybody with any kind of common sense knows that.

Now, if you've got a person who's got some business, whether it be big or small, and they literally don't know what the government is going to do to them tomorrow or, let's just say, in the next 2 months, following this track record, they could be looking at another almost \$20 billion worth of additional costs to their business that could be coming up in September and October. Based upon the last 2 months, it's arguable that it's pretty close to \$20 billion of additional costs that they were not anticipating and never thought was going to happen to them; and all of a sudden out of the clear blue, it drops in their lap.

Now, you will hear arguments like, wait a minute, there are these things that are environmental and other ways and people have known all along something about this was going to be done. And that may or may not be true. But the ramifications of what the regulators actually did are turning out to be horrendous costs to industries that right now are trying to get the ground under them stable so they can start hiring people again.

If you're on balancing ground sort of like this earthquake we had up here in Washington, which I am very fortunate that I wasn't in, when that ground is unstable, you don't know which way to turn. Well, the same thing goes for business. When the foundation underneath your business is unstable, you don't know which way to turn. Are you going to go out and hire somebody, give them a job, when this is what your life is right now and someone is creating that problem, that are actually by their actions making it unstable?

I would argue that questionable regulations, the imposition of additional costs, the unknown of what taxes are going to be tomorrow—all these things create an unstable environment for the people who hire people. So this last regulatory summer is a perfect example of the earthquake that has shaken the foundation of the small businessman and the job creators in America.

The President of the United States promised us, the White House promised us, to save \$10 billion in redtape, which is kind of the slang term for bureaucratic regulations, in 5 years. But the White House has put forward \$17.7 billion worth of redtape in 2 months. The message has been lost somewhere. Where is it? When did what we were promised change into a three-for-one worse situation? We were promised a \$5 billion savings for the job creators; and, in fact, we've created a \$17.7 billion expense and uncertainty to the job creators, and we wonder why we are not creating jobs.

Mr. KUCINICH was talking about his view of the world. He and I don't see

the world the same way, but the facts are when he was talking about we need to create jobs, we darn sure need to create jobs.

The role of the Congress today is finding ways to get this country back to work. If we put this country back to work, 90 percent of our problems will be much, much better. So the real goal of the Republican House this year, to finish this year out, is going to be trying to correct at least some of this instability created by these regulators, these unelected regulators. These are appointed people, not elected people. The heads of these agencies are appointed by the President. They are under the wings of the White House, if you will. They are part of the executive branch of government. And the legislature, this branch, the Congress, is going to, in the next several months, try to put some reins on these out-of-control regulators and hold them back. And we've got just some of them I am going to talk to you about that some of my colleagues are putting forward in the future.

The week of September 12, which is next week, I suppose, we're going to take up the Protecting Jobs from Government Interference Act, by TIM SCOTT of South Carolina. Now, the facts of this situation are very unusual in my way of thinking, and I think most of the people in the United States, when they heard this on television, they said, they can't do that, can they?

It seems the Boeing Corporation has a big operation up in the Washington State area, and they were wanting to build an additional plant to build whatever Boeing builds, whether it's aircraft or whatever it is—they wanted to do it in South Carolina. They have been negotiating and working in good faith with the citizens of South Carolina and the government of South Carolina. They have looked at alternative locations around the country to make a determination of what is best for their business in their situation today, and they determined that they were going to build a very important plant in South Carolina.

□ 2000

But the National Labor Relations Board, the NLRB, issued a complaint against the Boeing Company for the alleged transfer of an assembly line from the Washington plant to South Carolina. Yet not one union employee at the Boeing's Puget Sound facility, that's the Washington plant, has lost his or her job as a result of the proposed South Carolina plant.

Still, the NLRB is pursuing a restoration order against Boeing that would cost South Carolina thousands of jobs—these are new jobs in South Carolina—and deter future investment in the United States. This is the government telling Boeing how they can run their business at the base level of you can't move unless we tell you you can move; and if you choose to go to a

right-to-work State instead of a union shop State, we're going to tell you, no, you can't do it.

What happened to the freedom of movement that our Founding Fathers created in this country? I mean, part of what makes us great is if you can't prosper in Texas, you can maybe prosper in South Dakota. In fact, people are right now, as we talk right now, people are taking businesses from one part of the country and going to another part of the country because of maybe newly discovered resources, maybe a better work environment, maybe a more intelligent workforce, maybe a better investment community, maybe better opportunities, maybe better tax structure. That's the free right of every American, is seeking prosperity for their company and for their family to go seek these places.

If we're going to tell Boeing they can't build a plant to create jobs in South Carolina, next they may be telling Sam Smith in Oklahoma, I'm sorry, but we need you to stay in Oklahoma, we don't want you to move to Texas, or we don't want you to move to South Carolina to go to work in the Boeing plant, which we just canceled. Is that the kind of world we have and we want this government to have? I would say no.

Do we want the people of South Carolina to have 1,500 new jobs? Yes. Is anybody talking about hurting the people employed at Puget Sound? No.

It's the issue of union membership that drove this whole thing, and we have given our States the right to choose whether they have a right-to-work State or they have a union State, and every State in this country has some difference in how they view that. It's part of the environment that State creates to bring business into the community.

What in the world is wrong with that, and when did that become Big Brother's job to tell somebody where they can and can't offer you a job? So are we now saying that the people of Washington State—and I have many friends there and I love very much, and I don't mean to be in any way defaming Washington State—but we have got a group of bureaucrats that are saying those are more important people than the people in South Carolina who want to work for Boeing for a good salary, because the government's telling them they can't do it.

The gentleman from South Carolina, TIM SCOTT, has got this bill, H.R. 2587, we're going to take it up next week, I understand, which is going to protect these jobs from this government interference. It would take the common-sense step, and it would prevent that National Labor Relations Board from restricting where an employer can create jobs in the United States.

Who would have ever thought we would have had to even address this on the floor of this House? This world that we have lived in, and, in fact, President

John F. Kennedy in writing one of his dissertation papers at Harvard came up with a term "The Great Frontier," which the whole concept of America was if you failed in one place, the great blessing of America is you can pack up and move to another place. At one time that was the frontier.

Now that frontier is in technology; that frontier is in science. That frontier is not just moved from one place to the other; it's moved from one idea to the other. That's the greatness of America. To have the government tell you where you can and can't locate is an abomination to the very spirit of the American Dream.

This one, we need to do it right away; we are going to do it. We hope our friends in the Senate are going to help.

We have the administration's new Maximum Achievable Technology Act, MACT, standards and Cross State Air Pollution, CSAPR, for utility plants, will affect electricity prices for nearly all American consumers. In total 10,000 power plants are expected to be affected. I can't tell you the number in other States, but Texas surprisingly fell under this act, which no one anticipated, and we actually had no input whatsoever—but that's a different argument which I have made before, but I know that we are talking about 17 to 19 plants just in Texas are being closed down.

These are coal-powered plants. We're talking about coal-powered plants in most instances here. The result to middle class America is an annual electricity bill increase in parts of the country anywhere from 12 to 24 percent, just by this one regulation that has been proposed dealing with coal-powered plants and greenhouse gas emissions. Well, Representative JOHN SULLIVAN of Oklahoma has come up with a solution for this, H.R. 2401, the Transparency in Regulatory Analysis of Impacts on the Nation.

One of the things that we think any regulator should be looking at as he is doing this type of work is how does this impact the jobs of the American people, how does this impact the economy of the area. If you have a State that has 20 power plants and the results of your mandatory and arbitrary ruling is going to shut down 12 or 15 of those plants, it doesn't take a genius to figure the price of electricity is going up.

Even if they go in and they make a conversion to some other form of power at great cost and expense, billions of dollars of additional money happen to be spent, even if they do that, you are still going to have down time when electricity is going to be scarce and the risk of blackouts and brownouts is going to be increased. Quite honestly, it hurts every industry and every person that depends on that electricity.

Has anybody looked into this and said here is how we figure this out and told us with transparency what effect this has? No.

So what Mr. SULLIVAN is trying to say is that we need to call a time-out;

and it would require a cumulative, economic analysis for specific environmental protection rules and specifically delay the final date for both utility MACT and CSAPR rules until full impact of the Obama's administration regulatory agenda has been studied.

Some of this stuff is done with computer projections, but the facts are it's kind of a shock and surprise to everybody that's in the business, and it's time that we call time out and rather than cost this country jobs, give these people a chance to continue to have good jobs for the American people to work in.

This is a good bill, and we're going to take this bill up the week of September 19.

The next bill that this Republican Congress is going to go take up is H.R. 2250 to deal with what's called boiler MACT. From hospitals to factories, colleges, thousands of major American employers use boilers that will be impacted by the EPA's new boiler MACT rules.

These new stringent rules will impose billions of dollars in capital and compliance costs, increasing the costs of many goods and services. College kids will tell you how expensive going to university is today. They don't need any more cost increase there, but it will increase the cost of higher education; and it will put over 200,000 jobs at risk, just what they have done under the boiler MACT rules.

So what are we doing with H.R. 2250? Representative MORGAN GRIFFITH of Virginia has proposed this. It's called the EPA Regulatory Relief Act and would provide a legislative stay for four interrelated rules issued by the EPA in March of this year. The legislation would also provide the EPA with at least 15 months to repropose and finalize new achievable rules that do not destroy jobs and provide employers with an extended compliance period.

In other words, if it's a problem, let's fix the problem without costing people jobs. Let's fix the problem with a reasonable amount of time for compliance so that it's not a knee-jerk reaction that is required by everybody to try to keep from going out of business because of EPA-imposed rules.

□ 2010

So basically, just like the last bill we talked about, this is saying stop this craziness, take a new look, let the people you're regulating have some input into the cost and the compliance and the job loss, and then let's restructure. If we've got to fix this problem, restructure it in a manner that makes common sense to keep the American men and women of this country working, keep the factories open and producing and the colleges and universities open and producing and not impose a short-term, heavy burden of an additional capital infusion in order to meet regulatory changes. Give them a reasonable amount of time that common sense says it would take to fix the

problem instead of imposing this rammed-down-your-throat series of rules. October 3 is the week the Republican Congress will be bringing that before the American people and before this House.

This is one I've been working on for quite awhile. I hope through part of our efforts during these evenings when we've talked about the cement MACT issue, the imposition of new regulations on greenhouse gas emissions for the cement factories, and the fact that we've had the opportunity to very effectively drive cement production out of this country and offshore to China, India, and maybe Mexico where they don't regulate at all the emissions, and then we think that somehow it's going to fix greenhouse gases. It's kind of insane that cleaning it up over here and driving people offshore to where they don't clean it up at all is going to help anything. It's going to hurt something, but that's a different argument.

In the week of October 3, the cement MACT and two related rules are expected to affect approximately 100 cement plants in America. The cost is estimated to be somewhere between \$3-4 billion for a \$6-8 billion industry. Just do the math. That's a tremendous burden if these rules come into effect. These stringent requirements will be cost prohibitive, and the American cement industry, quite frankly, could be at risk across the board. We could wake up finding ourselves importing from other countries, by necessity, a product that we now lead the world on.

You know, concrete is the second most used building material on Earth. The only thing that's used more than concrete is water. So Portland cement, which is the base ingredient in creating concrete, is as important to the building of infrastructure buildings, and basically everything that we live with, as anything on Earth. And we are in that business and we produce cement in various States in this country. We produce the Portland cement process, and these regulations would shut down factories and basically cause these international companies—because all companies, whether they are based here or not, trade internationally—to move someplace else. And you wonder why jobs are going overseas. Well, in this case, in the cement industry, jobs will be going out of the country for one specific reason—government regulations beyond reasonableness.

The Cement Sector Regulatory Relief Act sponsored by Representative SULLIVAN, my good friend from Oklahoma, will provide a legislative stay of these rules—hold off, brother, we need to look at these things—and provide the EPA with at least 15 months to repropose and finalize new, and here's the magic word, achievable rules that do not destroy jobs and provide employers with an extended compliance period. Once again, quit cramming it down our throat. Quit saying you've got to do it tomorrow. Give us time to implement reasonable rules. And as we look at

these rules, let's analyze what they are going to cost us in the way of jobs and in the way of our economy, and take that into consideration as you plan out the reasonable way forward. You'll find that many of the things that we'll be taking up in the next couple of months, right there is the secret key ingredient. We're going to come up with rules that you can achieve without destroying jobs that will still, over a long term, if you give time to comply, will meet the requirements that are necessary that people think to clean things up if they need to be cleaned up.

October 3 is when we are going to take that up. Sometime in the month of October or November we will take up another bill.

Oh, by the way, when you're talking about jobs in these Portland cement factories, these jobs are good jobs. These are labor jobs, but they are trained labor jobs. They are good jobs that pay somewhere between \$65,000 and \$85,000 each. Now, that's a good American job that ought to be done by an American, not by someone from China or from India because we have driven these industries out of our country.

Coal ash. H.R. 2273, these are anti-infrastructure regulations commonly referred to as coal ash rules that will cost hundreds of billions of dollars to fix, according to the existing regulations, affect everything from concrete production to building products, like wallboard. The result is an estimated loss of well over 100,000 jobs.

So, you know, at the end of this last month, we had no job gains. Not one job was created. That's what the report said. Well, just in the things that I've read to you so far as a result of these regulations, if all of this took place next month, just the numbers we've given, we're talking about 500,000 jobs so far that these bills that this Republican Congress is going to take up and try to get some reasonableness in this regulatory process.

It's time for this Congress to not surrender the lawmaking—rulemaking is lawmaking—authority to regulators without overseeing what they are doing and making sure that they are not harming our economy and harming what is going on in America and the jobs that everybody needs. We can't afford to lose more jobs. We have to keep the people working who have jobs, and then we've got to enhance these businesses in such a way that they feel that they are not going to be threatened by surprise regulations; and, therefore, they are willing to say, I have got stable ground under my feet and I can start to expand and hire again and start to invest my capital which right now is sitting in the bank into new and better products, services, factories, et cetera.

So this coal ash bill that will cost this country 100,000 jobs, H.R. 2273, the Coal Residual Reuse and Management Act, sponsored by Representative DAVID MCKINLEY of West Virginia, will

create an enforceable minimum standard for regulation of coal ash by the States, allowing their use in a safe manner to produce products and protect jobs. It's just basically saying let the people who have this coal ash—and it's in certain States more than other places—use this coal ash and regulate this coal ash in such a manner that it does enhance the environment without destroying American jobs.

Once again, the Congress has got to act, and the Republican Congress is prepared to act.

Now, here comes my favorite of the crazy regulatory acts. The EPA is now proposing rules to regulate dust. Now, I live in Texas. We've got more highway miles than any other State in the Union, plenty of paved roads, but we've also got what we call farm roads and ranch roads. And in the western part of the State, those farm roads are covered with what we call caliche, which is a pulverized limestone, and over in the eastern part, they're covered with certain types of gravel. Some of it's river gravel and other things.

□ 2020

When a farmer drives up to his house on his driveway, it's usually got some kind of gravel or caliche on it and it kicks up dust. The EPA is now saying you can be fined for driving home every night on your gravel road. Now, what is your solution? Well, it's easy. Go out and spend \$20,000 and pave your driveway—5 miles of driveway. So put pavement on it. Oh, but make sure you put a certain kind of pavement because it's got to have pavement that doesn't kick up dust. Arguably, if you use asphalt, it won't kick up dust, or concrete won't kick up dust—or not as much—but you might kick up a little more dust if you do what they call “squirt top,” which is what most farm roads are, which is tar with gravel spread on it. Until that gravel sets, it kicks up dust.

So even if you went to the expense to build a farm road that was a paved farm road, your paving method might kick up enough dust to get them to fine you and take money out of your pocket anyway. And the EPA now wants to regulate dust. California does this already. I asked one of my California colleagues, How do you keep from getting fined in California while having the dust regulations? Here's what they said: Water down your roads every day so it doesn't have dust. Mud is okay. Dust is bad.

Okay. Now that may be great for California. I don't know what the water situation is in California. But it hasn't rained in Texas. Some kids are about to go off to school and haven't seen rain in Texas, it hasn't rained so long. But seriously, I landed at the airport and looked out at this waterfall up here on the east coast, and said, Holy cow, we don't know what that looks like back home. Why don't they move all this water on the east coast down to Texas, where it hasn't rained,

to my knowledge, in 6 months. And half of my neighboring county of Bastrop is burning to the ground because it's so dry and so hot, and we haven't had a rain in so long. We may be the only State in America that's praying that a hurricane will hit our coast so we can get some rain.

Are you going to tell that farmer that the only way he's getting that water that he's feeding his animals is through shallow wells that may have gone dry on him, or deep wells he has to drill to get to additional water under the ground, or windmills that are pumping that water, if you are out West, which are not that deep, and a lot of them have gone dry—his precious water that his livestock and his family needs to survive, he's got to take it out and squirt it on his road so he can get home at night?

Now, does that make economic sense to the American people? I don't think so. But then if you sit in the big EPA building in Washington, D.C., and have never even seen one of these roads and probably never been outside this Beltway, it may make perfect sense to that person in this paved world that we live in inside the Beltway. But it doesn't make sense to the average person that's trying to make a living all across the rural parts of the United States. And not just rural, but all across the United States where, unfortunately, we kick up dust. By the way, plowing kicks up dust. So then you can only plow when the fields are wet. Did you ever plow when the fields are wet? The only person who would sit in the EPA office and think that the farm products magically appear at their grocery store would know that you can't get off in a muddy field and plow effectively. Yes, you can turn up some moisture at the right time, and you can keep dust down, and farmers do. They don't want their top soil blowing away like it did in the Dust Bowl. They've learned their lesson about that, and they're doing the best they can, and I would commend them for doing it.

I went to school in Lubbock, Texas, back in the 1960s, at the end of what we call the Dust Storm era. And because of modern farming methods and so forth, they still have dust storms up there, but they're nothing like what they had in the fifties, nothing like what we had in the sixties, and I would argue that because of good modern farming methods, we keep the dust to a minimum. But we still sometimes have half the State of New Mexico blow through the panhandle of Texas.

Now, who are you going to fine? The State of New Mexico? The New Mexico farmers? The Texas farmers where it lands? Who's going to be responsible for all that dust that's out there in the air? Well, the EPA says somebody is, because they set regulations, and that would be a violation of these regulations. The biggest shortage of anything in this town is common sense. This is the most nonsensical rule of anything that's come down.

One of our new freshman Congressmen, KRISTI NOEM, is a smart lady. She knows rural America. She knows the ridiculousness of this set of EPA rules. She's come up with a farm dust bill which we will take up this winter to make EPA start using some common sense. The President was asked a question about this in one of his meetings here recently at a town hall. He sent this farmer on a bureaucratic wild goose chase and he never got anything in return. So as a result of that, that farmer, his efforts which—that wild goose chase produced nothing that was satisfactory—Representative KRISTI NOEM of South Dakota has H.R. 1633, which would protect American farmers and jobs by establishing a 1-year prohibition against revising any national ambient air quality standards applicable to coarse particulate matter—that's dust—and limiting Federal regulations of dust which are already regulated under State and local laws. In other words, let the States take care of it.

Let me tell you something. This is not one of those Texas brags. We had dust storms when I went to school where girls didn't wear dresses in the spring because it would pick up pea gravel the size of a dime with those 60-mile-an-hour winds coming across the plains and it would blow that gravel so hard against their bare legs, if they had on dresses it would literally cut them off if they tried to walk to class. Now that's an act of God. Nobody created that wind. And certainly pea gravel is about as big a particulate matter that would be flying around anywhere. But the Federal Government doesn't control the wind, and it never will. We've got to get some reasonableness back into what's going on.

Finally, because I've been talking about this now for over a year, and in my office we are tracking every regulatory agency, and every day we're seeing new and bizarre concepts of what we need to do from regulatory agencies—we're seeing bugs shut down major highway projects. When the President laughed and he said he learned that shovel-ready jobs are not really shovel-ready jobs, he should have gone on to tell you why many of those shovel-ready jobs weren't shovel ready, and it was because of regulations created by the regulatory agencies that stopped legitimate road and bridge projects that were funded. I have one in my district right now that is funded and the dozers are on the ground, ready to move, and that project is shut down by one of these many, many regulations. It's the same across the country.

We can't do today what FDR did. It's great to talk about what FDR did. I don't think it accomplished a whole lot in getting us out of the Depression, but that's my opinion. But the facts are you couldn't build a Hoover Dam today. Just up and go out there and start building a Hoover Dam. My Lord, just to build an electric power plant,

the number of regulatory agencies and permits that you would have to have would cover the walls of this Chamber before you even get to break ground. I've seen those rules put on walls. It's an amazing number of rules. We are a world of government control of everything. That's what these regulatory acts are about.

Finally, this Congressman, JOHN CARTER, because of looking at this stuff now just for the last year or so, I really and truly think the best thing we can do to give the stability to the employers who employ people is to basically ban the implementation of any new Federal regulations from now through January 31, 2013, guarantee a 2-year window for businesses to hire without any fear of new costs from regulations, and certain exceptions would be allowed for the military or foreign affairs or internal agency management and personnel rules. So they'd still be able to have regulations that fit in those categories and make sure that we keep our foreign operations and our military operating. They have to make rules to operate under. We would exempt those particular things. But the rest of them, we would say: Timeout. Continue your studies. Continue your discussions. I would encourage you to extend an arm out to business to say, This is what we're looking at. Let's hear what you think.

□ 2030

Let's start putting ourselves together with the idea that people are part of this environment, too.

People are really what makes up this country. Without people, we're just a barren land. People, to live, need to have a job, and the people who create jobs need to have a reason for hiring people and giving them a job. People who have ideas—the great driving force of America, the new idea. We just have so many examples of new ideas just in the high-tech industry and the communications industry, the revolution that has taken place just in the last 10 years of new ideas. Those new ideas come from the freedom to think and the belief that you can take that idea and put it into reality without somebody stepping on your toes and preventing you from doing it.

These regulations and this control from Washington, D.C., this cradle-to-grave mentality that seems to be running inside this beltway and the creation of these regulatory rules is putting the brakes on our economy and putting fear in the hearts of American entrepreneurs and businesspeople and employers who want to make their business better by hiring those good people that we're graduating from our colleges and universities, those good people that are trained in trained skills that we need to put to work in America, and we'll put them to work in real jobs, not government-created jobs with borrowed money but real jobs that produce something and create wealth and make us and continue to keep us the most prosperous Nation on Earth.

It doesn't come from government; it comes from the people. The people are the wealth of this Nation—their ideas, their entrepreneurship, the investment of their own personal capital, and their willingness to take a risk on America because they know America is great. And to people who don't think we're great or think that they're smarter and can be inside this beltway and make rules that can do a better job of telling you how to run your life or how to drive home on your farm road than you know, I say, Get out of the way.

That's what this fall is going to be about. We're going to be bringing these things up. And these are things that are going to be discussed and talked about and voted on this fall because we Republicans believe that the right path to create jobs and create wealth in America is to get the regulators to start thinking in terms of creating jobs, not destroying jobs; enhancing businesses, not negating businesses; and to put America back to work.

And if we put America back to work, all the rest gets better: the debt goes down; the tax revenues go up; the country has more to pay back the people we owe, which ought to be our first priority. We can get our financial house back in order. We can get our credit rating back that was taken away from us, and we can start operating like America has always operated. The business of this country is business; and as much as that was criticized back in the twenties, that statement is true today just like it was then. It's the American people that give the American people jobs, not the government.

Let's put the brakes on these regulatory things. We're going to do that this fall. I look forward to it. Pay attention to it. Members of this House and anyone around the country who has an interest, pay attention to it. Give us your input because we are bound and determined to level out and stabilize that playing field that business creates jobs on so that we can put America back to work.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for your time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

MAKE IT IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, it's a great privilege to stand here on the floor of the House even at this late hour as we prepare to hear, tomorrow, the President of the United States come before a joint session of Congress to talk about how America can get back on the right road, on the road to recovery from this long recession, and how we can create jobs here in the United States.

For many, many months now, my colleagues and I have been here on the floor and have submitted legislation time after time and week after week talking about specific programs to create jobs. I want to thank my colleague on the Republican side of the aisle for his presentation and the solution of doing away with regulations as the way of creating jobs.

He mentioned getting government out of the way, and he also mentioned the Hoover Dam—which was built with borrowed money. Yes, they borrowed money to build the dam, and it did in fact create jobs. Now, whether there were regulations or not, the fact was that the United States created an enormous infrastructure system in the past, and for the last decade, we've done very, very little, even though we borrowed a vast amount of money to build infrastructure projects in Iraq and Afghanistan but precious few here in the United States. We need to bring that money back home. We need to build those infrastructure projects here.

By all expectation, tomorrow, when the President stands here before us, he will be talking about infrastructure, as he should. It is the foundation upon which we build any economy, and it's certainly the foundation upon which the American economy has been built and succeeds such as it is today.

We need an infrastructure bank. We need to take money that we will borrow at about a 1 or 2 percent interest rate for a 10-year note, put that money into an infrastructure bank, let's say it's \$20 billion, reach out to the pension funds—in my State of California, CalPERS and CalSTRS, the public pension funds—and say, Here, invest in this infrastructure bank so we can build projects in California, so that we can put in place the levees to protect us from floods, so we can put in place the communication systems, the fiberoptic cables, so that we can build the sanitation facilities, the water recycling facilities, the dams that we need for a growing population in a State that once again could be growing if we put in place the infrastructure; nothing modest but, rather, a bold program, a bold program to build America's infrastructure, to rebuild the bridges, to rebuild those facilities that are crumbling as a result of years of inattention. Infrastructure, construction jobs, putting people to work.

As the President said on Labor Day, there are a lot of construction men and women out there that are prepared to get dirty on the job once again to end their unemployment. That's one project that I am sure the President will be putting forth to this Congress, and the question to my Republican colleagues: Are they ready to be bold? Are they ready to step forward and put America back to work or only talk about regulations and doing away with regulations?

While we're talking about regulations, one of the regulations they want

to do away with is one that would prevent mercury from being in our water and air. It's as though somehow they must think that mercury is good for children and adults. We don't need more mad hatters around. What we really need is a safe, clean environment, and those are the regulations that are out there.

Oh, by the way, if you want to stop our regulations, I suppose you would stop the President's effort to roll back those regulations that have no good purpose.

□ 2040

Yes, indeed, the current administration is in the process of reviewing the regulations and eliminating, rolling back and modifying those that no longer serve a good useful purpose in protecting Americans.

So, here tomorrow, we'll have the President speaking here on the floor of the Congress, talking about putting men and women back to work. We're some 250-plus days into this year and, to date, not one Republican bill has been brought to the floor that would create one job. A lot of bills have been brought to the floor that would actually eliminate tens of thousands, indeed, hundreds of thousands of jobs.

What we need to do is not to address the deficit with immediate cuts that actually constrain and restrict the economy. An austerity budget is not called for as we limp along in the current economy, but, rather, a growth budget, infrastructure bank being but one example.

There are numerous other examples; a tax policy, a tax policy that's rational.

Let me just put this all in the context, for a moment, of what we talk about on the Democratic side, which is jobs, putting people back to work. We can do that. And the Make It in America agenda, which I have here, is just that kind of agenda to put Americans back to work.

We talked already about infrastructure, which is down here. It's not at the bottom of this list; it just happens to be at the bottom here. It's the Number 1 thing that's on the agenda.

We also should talk about research. Yesterday I was in Davis, California, invited there by a biotech company that uses biotechnology to manufacture bio-herbicides and bio-pesticides. These are naturally occurring chemical compounds found in plants and animals and bugs that actually kill bugs or kill other plants. They formulate this, using research that comes out of the universities in California and around the nation. That research is extraordinarily important. It's creating a whole new industry of safe, biologically derived chemicals that are safe in the environment, that actually come from the environment and kill bugs in agriculture, or unwanted plants. That's what we need. That's the research agenda part of making it in America.

Now, I notice that joining me on the floor is my colleague and part of our

east coast/west coast operation, PAUL TONKO from the State of New York. Earlier today PAUL and I were talking here on the floor as we were voting, and he was showing me some pictures of the devastation that has occurred in his part of New York State. And out of that conversation came, once again, the word "infrastructure."

Mr. TONKO, I'm very sorry about what's happened in your district and New England and here on the east coast. We've had our disasters in California in the past. Not this year, and we're thankful for that. Our hearts reach out to you and your constituents as they go about rebuilding. I think you were saying even today there may be another flood.

PAUL TONKO, Representative from the State of New York, thank you for joining us this evening.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Representative GARAMENDI, for bringing us together on what is a very thoughtful discussion about how we create jobs, grow jobs in America. And that is such a vital agenda. I thank you for bringing us together, and I thank you and our colleagues in the caucus for allowing myself and others to share the woes that we have faced in our respective districts over the recent district work period.

It's ironic that in my district, in upstate New York, within days, we suffered from an earthquake, from a hurricane, from a tornado in my hometown, and now flooding, as we speak. The ravages of the waters of Irene have produced tremendous consequences for the great communities and the people that I represent. And as I've said at all of my stops in the district, I knew, always believed that there was a strength to the people that I represent. But they have made a profound statement about that resilience and that strength in the last few days.

I have seen people lose everything they've ever worked for, homes totally washed into the river, devastation from the floodwaters, cattle that were lost, harvest season almost at hand, all the investment of sweat equity and resources and fuel that never will really have the fruits of that labor captured in harvest.

The heritage infrastructure. As I made mention, in my hometown, the oldest building dates back to 1766, older than our Nation, a wedding gift from Sir William Johnson to his daughter. And watching the velocity of waters tear away the stone of that building and now expose it to the elements, and it was severely threatened and weakened by the storm.

I mention this because it is so important for us to put together the resources that enable us to come back with the skilled labor that can rebuild communities, the heritage infrastructure that very much trailed through the waterway path in my district—covered bridges, historic homes, historic churches, gathering places that have significance, that speak to the char-

acter of the communities that I represent. That character is forever changed, and we need to have the resources to go forward and rebuild the infrastructure, the lock system that manages the waters, the gauging system, the technology that needs to be incorporated.

Representative GARAMENDI, my district hosted, hosts the site of the Erie Canal Barge Canal. They gave birth to mill towns, a necklace of communities we call mill towns that became the epicenters of invention and innovation. The progress of which we speak, the agenda that you bring forward with such passion, is about now a new era of job creation, where we move it up a notch because of our sophisticated quality as a society.

We have perhaps shared manufacturing of traditional types with other nations, and now it's our job to bring in issues like the chip manufacturing that's done, and all sorts of innovative ideas in clean energy that allow for renewables to take hold.

But I make mention of that because we have a richness of history that spoke to job creation, that offered the opportunity to have our constituents, or constituents of the past, express their God-given talents and express them in ways that strengthens the larger picture, that strengthens society and had an impact around the world, coming right here from New York State, that gave birth to a westward movement that finally reached the west coast of California that you represent. So we can do it again.

We should take to heart our history that showed that, as a people, we have that pioneer spirit; as Americans, we have that uniqueness, we have that gift, we have those strengths, we have the opportunity to turn these situations, these challenges into jobs, jobs that are driven by ideas, that are nurtured by research and development, that translate into manufacturing, manufacturing of an innovation economy of the present moment. And we can make that happen simply by the stewardship of sound public policy and advocacy for resources in our budget planning.

I firmly believe, and I know you share this belief, we don't cut our way to prosperity. We don't cut our way to opportunity. We invest our way to prosperity. We invest our way to innovation, to opportunity. That's what it's all about, and the Make It In America agenda embraced by the Democratic Caucus in which we have the pleasure of serving has adopted that slogan, has adopted the meaning of that passionate opportunity for us to take the trades, take tax policy, take the energy challenges, take the strength of labor, reinforced by the underpinnings of education and higher education and, coupled with research, it all happens if we put the plan together.

Thank you for opening us up to a discussion that is very meaningful to the lives of our individual constituents and

to the fabric of our communities which are really looking for this sort of involvement, this sort of implementation of strategy.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Representative TONKO so well explained with great passion the problems that his constituents are facing at this very moment, as, once again, the floodwaters rise in his district and throughout the Northeast. Actually, I guess it's most of the east coast as that tropical storm starting on the gulf is now finding its way all the way up the east coast.

Our prayers go out to all the people that have suffered thus far, and our hopes that this will not be a repetition of the devastating floods of last week.

You also brought to our attention the need to rebuild. This is part of the community of America. We're a community. We're 380 million, but we're still a community. We call ourselves Americans. And in these times of disaster, we must come together as a community bringing what resources are necessary, not what's available, that are necessary to rebuild to get people back on the path of living their lives in a safe, harmonious community with the necessary resources to carry out their goals so they can have a job, so that they can rebuild their manufacturing facilities. That fits into the Make It In America agenda.

□ 2050

As we go about that rebuilding, and we've all seen the pictures of the washed-out roads you mentioned, and you showed me the picture of the lock. Was that an Erie Canal lock?

Mr. TONKO. Yes. It was the second stage of the canal when we moved from the mule-driven barge canal to the Erie Canal, which was engineered with locks. And again, to see the damage, tens of millions of dollars worth of damage; infrastructure here, putting the trades to work to rebuild these communities.

You made an interesting observation that the impacts of natural disasters and manmade disasters never ask about political persuasion or philosophy or geography. We've been impacted from coast to coast.

And with pride the other day, we in upstate New York, some colleagues in government, were talking. When the Midwest needed us, we were there. When the West Coast needed us, we were there, as you have been for other regions in the country. When the Southeast needed us, the Gulf States needed us, we were there. We're the family of America, the 50 States speaking as one.

Now it's the turn for us to ask for your help. Thanks to the goodness of folks like yourself, we're going to make it happen. We're going to be able to rebuild. And I think the greatest commodity that we can bring to individuals at times like this where they're enduring, they're coping with tragedy, is to deliver hope to their doorstep. That hope goes a long way, and the

hope to recover, the hope to rebuild, the hope to reestablish the character of these communities which is so replete with history and heritage expression: covered bridges, historic homes, historic churches, lock systems that define not only developments of New York State but this Nation and the global impact it had with quality of life being enhanced simply by the genius of oftentimes blue collar workers.

Make It In America came to mind for me over this past week. The greatness of how we developed jobs and products in this country now finds us a century later challenged with new dynamics. How do we draw ourselves away? How do we wean down this dependency on fossil-based fuels? How can we grow America's energy independence? How do we grow high-tech jobs that impact the quality of health care services or communications? We've seen it.

Our whole Sputnik moment drove us to land a person on the moon before any other nation. We need that passion again, we need that resolve here today, and Make It In America does it.

Mr. GARAMENDI. You're talking about real patriotism. You're talking about real American patriotism, the great strength of this Nation. First of all, our compassion for each other that we're willing to sacrifice today so that you can rebuild in the Northeast. The Northeast has done that or all of America has done that many, many times for California because it seems to have more than its share of disasters.

But across this Nation, this year we've seen natural disaster after natural disaster occur with billions of dollars of loss. As Americans, it is our patriotic duty, it is our community to reach out to help rebuild. As we rebuild, if we keep in mind these seven principles of the Make It In America agenda, we'll not only put people back on their feet, but we will strengthen the American economy.

You mentioned that lock that was taken out, the historic nature of it. It's been rebuilt. I saw the picture. It's a modern piece of equipment. But if that equipment is made in America, it's not only going to help the economy and your community once it gets back into place and the commerce that results from it is restarted, but it will also mean jobs for steelworkers who are making the steel, the fabricators who are building the lock, the engineers, and even the regulators that are making sure the lock goes in in a safe and appropriate way. Those are all American jobs.

So part of the rebuilding of America is the Make It In America, so that Americans can make it once again.

Mr. TONKO. I think what this tragedy reminds us of is that we come together at times of tragedy in a way that really brings out the best expression of America's spirit. This is about a sense of urgency. It's about a sense of justice. People have been brought down by this tragedy, but their resilience, their strength of character is driven by

the belief that we can work together to rebuild.

I was so inspired today in caucus to hear so much support for a supplemental and to say no, no idea of offsets. We're not going to have offsets here. This is tragedy. If this Nation were being attacked by a foreign enemy, we wouldn't sit around and play partisan games or have political dialogue over what to do, but we'd go right to the table and say this is what is needed and let's make it happen. That's what I think we need to have here.

We need the American response to come forward and react in a way that really has that American spirit all about it. This is how we built America one community at a time, putting together the strengths that are all released here in this country enabled to be expressed in magnanimous terms. This is what's so important.

We're going to rebuild America by making it in America. Our workers are raring to go, and there are jobs that can invest the power of that genius in all sorts of ways, infrastructure needs that are out there in the traditional sense or in the more creative or updated sense with broadband and a transmission grid system that needs to be upgraded so as to speak to what is a vulnerability in our system.

So there is a lot of work there waiting to happen. We need to invest, and we need to do it in a way that doesn't have us groping for offsets.

There's no more important issue right now than jobs. Jobs, jobs, job creation, job retention. Let's make it happen. And as we do it, let's make it respond to the tragedies that I've seen in my district over the last week and a half and that we heard about today in caucus from other colleagues.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you very much.

You're quite correct about how we pay for all of this. We know that we're going to be borrowing money to rebuild these communities, as we should and as we must and as it is our purpose in a community. But in doing that, we must be very careful not to offset that expenditure in some way that harms others, for example, the educational system.

Now, tomorrow, we have a bill on the floor dealing with charter schools and the funding of charter schools, both the physical plant as well as the educational programs in charter schools. It seems to me that if a charter school is to be built, or any school for that matter, it's our tax money, either local or Federal or State tax money, that that money ought to be used to buy American-made equipment—American-made roofing, American-made concrete and steel—so that our tax money is used to buy American made.

If you want to use your own money, and anybody out there that wants to go buy a solar cell for their house and they're using their own money, fine, buy anything you want to buy. But if

you want to use our tax money as a subsidy for that solar system, then, by golly, it ought to be an American-made solar panel; not one made in China but, rather, one made in the United States.

Now, I have two bills that deal specifically with that. One in the energy that says, hey, you want an energy subsidy to put up this big energy clean, green solar power plant, good. We need that clean energy. But use that tax subsidy to buy American-made equipment. That way, we can rebuild our American manufacturing base.

Similarly with transportation. In transportation, we all pay 18½ cents on every gallon of gas beyond the Federal excise tax. It's billions of dollars. It's used to build the roads. It's used to repair the bridges. Not enough now to keep us going but, nonetheless, billions of dollars a year. Is that tax money used to buy American-made buses and American-made trains and American-made steel and concrete? Not really. But we need legislation that says our tax money is going to be used to buy American-made equipment.

□ 2100

Mr. TONKO. Representative GARAMENDI, thank you again for bringing us together.

I noticed in the listing of dynamics that you have research indicated there, and education and, I'd say, slash higher education, but I witnessed testimony of those investments yesterday in my district with a group called Ener-G-Rotors. And they're actually taking the waste heat market in this country and retrofitting it so that they capture that as a byproduct in different industries, and they make certain that it's utilized to add to the energy supplies that that industry might need.

Now, what happens there? Well, the genesis of that story is that ideas, again, were thought up because of the investment in higher education. This brain was ignited to come forward with this idea that would capture heat and that waste heat market is a precious commodity now. So instead of it just going up into waste, it is captured, recaptured, brought into the energy grid for that particular industry. We're addressing greenhouse gas emissions to the positive. We're reducing those. And we are reducing the energy supply that this industry needs, and we're creating jobs in this incubator startup. They came up with this idea. This took investment in research dollars. It took tax credits from the Federal Government to buy in the commitment from the private sector. It produced the equity that they needed simply with the tax credits that were provided. And all lived happily ever after. There is a win-win-win scenario here that was produced, and that's grounded here in America, and we can export this intellect, this concept, to people around the world, and we begin to be the agents that deal with the waste heat market. What a wonderful concept. And that's how you grow jobs. And they're pro-

jecting within a few years 120 jobs in this concept. This is wonderful. This is what we're talking about at the Democratic Caucus, investing in the intellectual capacity of this Nation in a way that responds to challenges that confront us this very day and where we can grow our energy independence, grow jobs through investing in ideas, moving ideas along.

Research equals jobs. Research equals jobs. You can't say it over enough and often enough.

Mr. GARAMENDI. You're absolutely correct on that.

I want to give just a couple of very quick examples of the way in which that policy finds its way into legislation, and then I want to turn to our colleague who just arrived from the great State of Texas. SHEILA, thank you so very much.

But let me just give a couple of examples. Tax policy. You're talking about a system to capture waste heat and to use it in a productive way, to generate it for electricity or for some other purpose. That's a capital investment.

When the Democrats controlled this floor, we passed legislation that allowed a business such as you've described to put that equipment into place and to write off the total investment in 1 year, in the very first year, an immediate writeoff, giving an enormous incentive to businesses to make a capital investment. Now, that's very wise tax policy put forth by the Democrats, signed by President Obama, and it's one of the kinds of tax policies and tax breaks that we think needs to be in place to grow the economy.

There are many other examples, and I can go on for several hours, but I would rather yield to my colleague from the great State of Texas.

Please tell us what's going on in Texas besides fires here and there and, once again, another disaster area in which, as America, we need to reach out and support Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Let me thank my good friend from California for carrying on, if you will, the clarion cry that all of us heard throughout our districts and around the country.

To my good friend from New York, let me just turn and say to you what deep concern the American people have. Do not listen to the jangled noises of cuts and not having the potential to assist our fellow Americans. We were all pained to see Prattsville and to see what had happened to unsuspecting people. That's Mother Nature. To see what happened to Vermont and all up and down the coast as we listened to our colleagues.

And as I was driving in Texas, I want you to know that I saw the smoke. This is not something that is distant and far away. We've seen the pain of Congressman DOGGETT's district, and I want to thank him for his leadership there, as I mentioned the leadership that the Members have given; that you go to a place where 500 homes are gone

and more and, as he indicated, maybe even a thousand.

So I happen to be proud to be an American. And when I listened to my friend from California with the list of assets and credentials that you bring to the table, your leadership in the State of California, the leadership of Mr. TONKO in New York, I know that we are all wearing that brand of proud to be an American. That's why Democrats proudly wear the insignia dealing with Make It In America. Frankly, I can't project what the President might say, but I would hope that a good portion—and I want the American people to hear me because when we traveled across the country with the Congressional Black Caucus and the Congressional Progressive Caucus—Minnesota, Oakland, Miami, Detroit, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Atlanta—thousands were in line from all walks of life, and what they said was they wanted a job. And I want the President to hear that as he passionately speaks to the Nation tomorrow, and I want the President to lift his pen. Make It In America could be part of an Executive order. Make It In America could be part of instructions.

So as I listened to you, I wanted to come and frame it in this way: The American people are looking for work now, and I would like the President to listen to our dialogue, as he finishes the finishing touches, to show the American people what can be done now by an agreeable Congress, maybe, but by the President with the support of those of us who believe we owe an obligation to those who are suffering in this disaster, to declare it an emergency and that this funding is an emergency. I don't want to hear the chatter that talks about deficit spending. Everyone knows that when you declare an emergency, it is off the account, if you will. It's off the balance sheet. So that's one thing.

The second thing is, let me just give four points of what I would like to see. You mentioned, Mr. GARAMENDI, about buying. What a brilliant idea. I want to go further or to complement that legislation. Let's get together. And that is even though we think America buys America, if the Federal Government needs a paper clip, it should be the paper clip company in Illinois, in California, in New York, in Mississippi, in Texas, because if the government buys something for you—you've got a business with 20 or 30 employees. Let the Federal Government lead. Let the President announce tomorrow that he is asking his agency, barring any legalities or contracts, to buy America. You mentioned buses and all others, I assume, with Federal funding. Excellent because that is not happening now.

The second thing is the criticism that there are workers not trained to the work. It's a new day now. It's technology, it's medicine, it's various new jobs, it's simple logistics, et cetera. Allow someone to train to a new job and have a stipend while they're training that allows them to be like they're

working and to get paid. Then I would like to see our private sector stand up—I'm proud to be an American, born in the USA—step up and stand up. I want them to provide the President within a period of time a 6-month to 12-month plan—it's called the I'm An American Plan—of how their industry can hire the qualified unemployed.

I come from energy territory. I know we've had a lot of discussion about that. But they exist and they hire. Somebody else might be coming from technology. Somebody else is in health care. Somebody else is in industries that we're not even aware of. Of course we've talked about the whole renewable energy. But there are a lot of energy industries that can be asked to come to the table. You need hires; I understand that you have not, but I need you to be an American, proud to be an American, the private sector.

Finally, let me just say that I have a man in my area who is making solar flashlights. Not solar panels. He doesn't have to worry about the panel issue. What a brilliant idea. He can't get a bank to lend him money. He wants to build his company in and around my area and hire people. He can't get a bank loan. Well, I want the President, within reason, to be Mr. De-reg, take the challenge of the banks and ask them, So what is the reg that keeps you from lending to a credible, legitimate businessman who has a proven product?

Let me just say this: He's making it in China. He wants to bring it home. So I want the President, through an Executive order, to insist, put a criterion in, that our banks have been given a gift, and they need to turn that gift back as proud Americans and lend to small businesses.

So I wanted to come today to answer the question of Americans who say, I need a job now. And even though there will be some legislative initiatives, and I want to applaud the President for his leadership in coming forward and putting it to us, but we know that the Democrats are ready to travel down the job road and to give the American people their jobs now.

Mr. President, if you're going to run into obstacles—not the Democrats—then you stand up and use that executive power.

□ 2110

I know that the Members on this floor, I'm going to speak for California and New York, will stand alongside of you and behind you, that you will provide jobs for the American people.

So I am delighted to have the opportunity. I want to offer again any help that we can give. I'm a member of the Homeland Security Committee. We've done this for Hurricane Ike and Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita. We are helping the tragedy in Joplin, Missouri. I went to Alabama to see what a tornado can do. There was damage with the earthquake that went on right before on the east coast.

I ask, what are we than the Federal Government to be the rainy-day umbrella when you are in need? There is no excuse to block any funding for those that are in need, and we are going to be behind you and we are going to create jobs.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Representative SHEILA JACKSON LEE, you are a true leader. Your State of Texas is under a fiery assault and will also need direct Federal assistance, not only in fighting the fires but also in the eventual recovery, and that's certainly going to be the case in New York.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I mentioned Congressman DOGGETT, but what I wanted to say on this point that I think is so important, and I will state, it is documented that our Governor has cut the volunteer firefighters. Those are great heroes. We even lost a firefighter just a few months ago when our wildfire started in the spring. Of course, it sort of—I won't even say the term died down—but it has now risen again and attacked a whole new area.

We are going to have to ask for Federal aid and we have just, as I understand the facts, through Congressman DOGGETT, the Governor has just indicated, Governor Perry, that the Federal Government has a role. He has just asked that Texas be declared a national disaster.

My question to my fellow colleagues is, then, what will be our response? Prattsville was washed away. There is nothing but ashes. They can't even find a picture book.

So are we going to tell them it's off budget, that we're not able to fund it, that it's deficit spending? I think not. I thank you for reminding the American people that Texas is facing its own mount of decline, and those fires, by the way, have not yet been extinguished. They are visible to all of us.

Mr. GARAMENDI. We understand. There are many different kinds of disasters. There are natural disasters that we have discussed for several minutes here on the floor. There is also the disaster of not having a job, of losing your home, not being able to care for your family and seeing all of your dreams just basically disappear for lack of a job.

As we reach out, as we think about these natural disasters and our human desire to be helpful, we would also think about those millions of Americans, and we are probably talking well over 20 million, maybe 25 million Americans that do not have a job, and they are facing their own personal disaster. They need help. They need help from many different places, certainly their communities, wherever it may be, but also the Federal Government.

I know that those of us on the Democratic side of this aisle have for the last 3 years attempted and succeeded in developing programs that actually have created millions of jobs. A lot of people talk about the American Recovery Act not working. In fact, it did

work. Some 3 million jobs were created. Those are not my estimates, those are estimates by the Congressional Budget Office and others. Give or take 100,000, we are talking about thousands and tens or hundreds of thousands, millions of jobs that were actually created.

We cannot go through an austerity period at this point, because people are hurting. They need help, they need jobs, and we can do it and simultaneously build the American economy by the infrastructure, putting in place the foundation, by educating, a great example. Just yesterday, I talked earlier about this biotech company that's creating bioherbicides and biopesticides. They need to hire technicians in their laboratories and in the manufacturing. They can't find them.

The education bills that we put forth that have been stopped and actually reduced by our Republican colleagues are necessary for the community colleges and other educational institutions to provide the skills needed for those people that have lost their jobs to become technicians, high-paid technicians in that new biotechnology field.

So there is where these things come together. We need to always keep in mind the millions of personal disasters that are out there as people have lost their jobs and struggled.

Representative TONKO, I know you're facing natural disasters, but when we were here in August, in early August and July, you were talking about jobs and the need for jobs in your area. Please come back and let's just pick this up again and carry it.

Mr. TONKO. Sure. I want to pick up on the importance of education as a role for our comeback, but before I do that, I want to thank two very good friends and two very sensitive hearts for the empathy that you have expressed on behalf of the people of my district and neighboring districts in the northeast.

So Representative GARAMENDI from California and Representative JACKSON LEE from Texas, thank you for bringing out the neighborliness in all of us. That is our best expression as an American people, and we do it through the auspices of our Federal Government when one amongst us hurts. We respond in a way that enables us to come back and strengthen the fabric of our entire Nation.

But to the point of education, recently the district I represent, the region that I represent, was dubbed the fastest-growing hub in America for green collar jobs and the third-fastest growing jobs for high-tech jobs by two independent surveys. The reason that happened was because we invested through Federal Government, State government, and private sector and academia in an agenda that speaks to cutting-edge technology, and it happened because there are three basic formats of infrastructure that need to be reinforced and responded to, that being

your physical infrastructure; your fiscal infrastructure, your capital infrastructure; and human infrastructure.

Representative GARAMENDI and Representative JACKSON LEE, you both referenced the education issues. They are very important to the comeback of this Nation, to growing jobs and retaining jobs. What I witnessed through the efforts in our region, we have a clustering happening as you have this strength.

We have the largest ship manufacturing plant construction going on right now in all of America in the region that we call Capital Region, New York. I know that as other industries come in, other businesses come in, there is a demand for workers. Now, it's great to grow jobs, that's our first step in the process, but we have to make certain that jobs are responded to with the skill sets required, and those skill sets need to be brought to and enhanced for all neighborhoods, all communities.

It has to be the coalition of a mosaic of workers brought to the table. And how do we do it? It's an investment in education beginning as early as pre-K and right through the college setting.

Now, I witnessed what happens at our community colleges. We have grown programs for clean-room science. We have those investing in solar application to construction majors, those who are going to be building residences and businesses in our region. They are going to have State of the art know-how to retrofit those buildings with renewable concepts, from solar to wind to geothermal, whatever. So that cutting edge is being offered.

We have an incubator in the region, several incubators. But we have one that incorporates a business that has produced automation in their manufacturing. At Kintz Plastics in Schoharie County, New York—which, by the way, absorbed some of the greatest blows from Mother Nature this past week—but right there in rural Schoharie County, New York, just absolutely replete with heritage and history, in that county, in a rural county, they are providing for automation and advanced manufacturing. That took place because we invested in the CAT concept, an incubator, a Center for Advanced Technology. And there we are getting ideas again that are then put into prototypes that are then further developed into a manufacturing concept that enables us to be competitive with this automation.

But then you need now the skill set to operate these automated networks that are now part of the assembly process. So it's that investment again in the worker, in the brain power. This country will be competitive if we put the tools together, if we provide the tool kit.

And how does it happen? It happens by doing it smarter, and that enables us to cut costs and be competitive in the global market. It's as simple as that. And Make It in America is a pro-

nouncement of a commitment by the Democratic Caucus in the House of Representatives that says let's do the tax packaging, let's do the resource advocacy, let's see the research development incentives that bring together the strongest force of manufacturing.

Manufacturing as a sector was ignored in the last decade and a half. Now this President has said we are going to be about an innovation economy, we are going to be about a clean energy agenda. We are going to be about bolstering our manufacturing sector.

I know there is growing expectation. We are going to hear about Make It In America. We are going to hear about an infrastructure bank. I am convinced that's what we will hear tomorrow, and that will produce for us a far stronger outcome for America's workers and America's potential.

□ 2120

Mr. GARAMENDI. Representative TONKO, as you were talking, I reached back and I found this display that we sometimes use. These are critical investments. Yes, infrastructure, the dams and the roads, those are critical investments. But here is the most critical investment of all. These are American workers being educated, getting prepared for the new technology jobs, carrying on the jobs of the future. This is where we need to make a critical investment in America, and this is a key part of the Make It In America agenda—that is, the education, labor and education, making sure our labor force is well educated and well prepared for the jobs of the future.

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, you were looking like you wanted to get in the middle of this.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I thank the gentleman for being so prepared with such important statements. This statement, a better deal for America, invest in America, make it in America.

I want to acknowledge the whip of our caucus, Mr. HOYER, who has been persistent. We have joined him like a choir because it is important. But let me make this economic point. I want to hold this up.

When we had the helm in the 1990s, since I am talking patriotic and saying I'm proud to be an American, we understood one economic factor, and even politically, I think, some of us suffered. But under the Clinton administration, if I might say, it was an investment and revenue, and we turned the economy around. And we weren't down in the soup. We knew we had to tighten our belt. We even did a budget reform in 1997, if I can bring back ancient history. But 20 million jobs were created.

I know there are a lot of pundits and economists who want to say that we are on our last legs. Don't tell that to the American people. We're not on our last leg. Your area is going to be resilient because we are going to help you. You might have thought, as we come to this very somber weekend, that New

York and Manhattan were on their last leg in 2001. That might have been our assumption, our conclusion when we were so overwhelmed with grief. Look at them now. Why? Because we've put public—the Federal Government—and private partnership together, and they are restored in terms of their infrastructure. This is what we're talking about.

Another economic point that I want to make very quickly: I have no angst against China and India, but I am disappointed that, again, a number of economic talking heads want to compare economies. Understand what is happening. What they are saying is that the growth in those areas is surpassing us. Do you understand that we have been growing now for almost two centuries? We started the Industrial Revolution in the 1900s, and no one could catch us.

We're now—I don't want to say we are coasting, but we have our economic challenges because that is almost what economics is about. The growth that they're talking about is the fact that there is something to grow. They didn't have anything. And so if they are growing, they are growing because they are developing this new, if you will, level of income in their citizens, their middle class. But at the same time, they have this huge economic pit hole which is the number of poor and impoverished. No one comments on that.

What I am suggesting is that America is still the greatest economy in the world. We have challenges, but I am tired of hearing: Deficit, deficit. We have to cut spending—because it means we have no vision. And if you really want to understand what we need to do, we need to do this: We need to build the inventors who are out there. When I say “build them,” build them up.

The President is going to talk about patent bills, and we have to do what you have so eloquently dictated. But I just want everybody to know that America is not broke, nor are we broke of ideas. I believe that Make It In America, with investing in America, with building revenue and deficit reduction, we are the nation that many will still look to for its greatness.

I thank the gentleman for his leadership on this particular Special Order, and I just say this: Jobs, jobs, jobs.

Mr. GARAMENDI. It is jobs, jobs, jobs, Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you so very much.

This is America. This is America, the strongest country in the world today. There are others that are growing, and thankfully they are. But this is America. We talk about patriotism. Some people say we are broke. We're not broke. We have troubles, to be sure, but we have an extraordinary strength in America, and that is the American worker, and they need a chance. They need a governmental system that is supporting them with education, with programs such as infrastructure, with using our tax money to buy the products that they make.

This is America. We're Americans. We are the people who get things done. Nobody has been at it longer than upstate New York. The Industrial Revolution started in your territory, Mr. TONKO, and I see the strength that you have and I see the strength your people have to rebuild after this devastating week.

Mr. TONKO. Right. Their strength, their resilience is infectious. They motivate me. They fill my voice with passion.

Again, I thank you for the wonderful support you have expressed today in caucus to do a stand-alone supplemental bill for the people of this recent tragedy. My district was in the midst of that, as were many others. Forty-seven, I believe, districts were impacted by it. But, Representative GARAMENDI, I couldn't help but think, as Representative JACKSON LEE spoke with such eloquence, that America's most shining moments are when we invested in America, invested in a canal system, invested in an infrastructure program with rail. We invested in a rail system and an interstate system and invested in a race to the moon that unleashed untold amounts of technology. That investment had a bipartisan spirit to it under Republican and Democratic administrations. We were at our shining best when we invested in America.

What do we hear now? Let the free market rule. Well, go tell it to companies whose countries are co-investing with them. We hear it all the time. They are co-investing in these other countries. In fact, the private sector investment in renewables used to be placing America number one. We slipped to number two to China, and recently slipped to number three after China and Germany. The America I love, the America we all love is not about being number three; we are about being number one, and that's the investment we are talking about.

Mr. GARAMENDI. You mentioned something that just caught me like that. Public policy, public laws make a difference. I want to give you an example. You mentioned Germany and the advances that they've made in green technology.

I had the opportunity over the recess to go to a manufacturing plant owned by Siemens, a German company, one of the biggest manufacturing companies in the world, in Sacramento, California, and they are manufacturing in Sacramento, starting with just pieces of steel, and building light railcars and heavy-duty locomotives for Amtrak. I mean, this is the heaviest manufacturing that occurs in any country. It's a German company located in Sacramento, manufacturing from start to finish for American transportation systems.

Why are they doing that? Why is that German company investing millions upon millions of dollars in California to manufacture trains and locomotives? They are doing it because the

American Recovery Act, the stimulus bill, said that the money must be used on American-made equipment. The laws we make on this floor, the work done here in this Capitol, will determine the future of America's manufacturing.

If we ignore the necessity of putting in place laws that say make it in America, use American taxpayer dollars to buy American-made equipment, if we ignore that, then we will see those jobs go offshore and we will see that equipment come onshore. That's not what I want. That's not what the Make It In America agenda is all about. It's about a set of policies, trade policies. Free trade, no; fair trade, yes.

China, you're manipulating your currency. There is a bill that's being held up in committee by our Republican colleagues that would force China to deal with its currency manipulation. They have a 25 to 30 percent advantage in cost simply through an unfair trade practice that China is foisting upon this Nation and others.

Taxes. We haven't talked about tax policy much, but there are tax policies that are critically important.

□ 2130

Energy we touched on. We'll come back to energy in the days ahead, because this is about national security. Labor, education, research, infrastructure. We've touched on that today.

We've got about 5 to 7 minutes. Let's do our lightning rounds here and we'll go round and round. That Invest in America, I like that one.

SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas, tell us about it.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Let me say to my friend from California, because I know California has itself faced some of those travails when it had a natural disaster, and let me say to my friend from New York, you are absolutely right, we are committed for that supplemental to those in New England, to those along the east coast, and to my fellow Texans. I know there's a time and a place for America to stand with you.

I want to see the President with those of good faith. There's a little comment here: Congress, the Autumn of its Discontent. I want the gentleman from California to know that I have no discontent. I have excitement. I have enthusiasm. I just ask my friends on the other side of the aisle to join me and walk down the aisle and celebrate the idea that we are the Congress of action. Take the Democrats' ideas about job creation, about investment, about infrastructure, about educating our people, about research; take my ideas about getting people trained to jobs, paying them while they're training. They have an income. Take the idea of buying a paper clip from a small company that's here in America, and take the idea, if you will, to ask our fellow Americans—corporations, I heard they were people—to stand up and give us their 6-month plan to put people to

work. If they've got openings, let's ask them to join us as patriots and put Americans to work however they want to frame it, but Americans will then be back to work and then we are then healing that economy. Because everybody says: People working, people buy. That means they're buying furniture, that means their buying paper clips, that means they're buying cars. That's what I would like to see.

I will finally say this. Mr. President, if you've got a pen and you want to sign it into law or into action as an executive order, we are standing with you and the American people. We want jobs.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you, SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Mr. TONKO.

Mr. TONKO. Representative GARAMENDI, I'll try to do this in lightning speed. I think of two things here. People that were impacted by the storms in my district that need to rebuild are also impacted with the loss of jobs. Small businesses that have shut are losing jobs for the community. So it makes sense to bring back those jobs. The dignity of work is what should drive us, what should motivate us. And oftentimes in this equation, as has usually been the tradition, people of most modest means—neighborhoods, communities, people, businesses of modest means, farms of modest means have been impacted here. So we need to respond, and we need to respond with that dignity of work, for the young college grad who has college loans to pay off and is told to come back when you have experience; for the middle-aged person who lost a job through no fault of her own who now needs to continue to work and maybe at the age of 55 is having a tough time landing that work; or seniors who need to supplement their income. Across the age spectrum, we need to be there to provide the dignity of work.

Again, let's give America its newest shining moment. Let's invest in jobs. Let's make it in America. Let's invest in manufacturing as a sector. We are still perched at the top of the list with manufacturing jobs. We lost too many because the manufacturing sector was ignored. Let's shine that moment again for America.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you, Mr. TONKO and Ms. SHEILA JACKSON LEE. Your representation of your constituents and for America is unparalleled. You are fighters. You are fighters for those people that have faced the personal disaster of losing their job, losing their home, and many of their dreams.

Tomorrow, here on the floor of this Congress, the Senate and the House will meet and we'll be listening to our President talk to us and to the American people at a moment in time that is of critical importance to the very future of this country; a moment in which we will choose a path, an aggressive path, to deal with the disaster of unemployed Americans. He will come to us with a plan. I believe it will be a

bold plan. It will be comprehensive. It will cover probably many of the issues that are here on our Make it in America agenda. But I want all of us, Democrat and Republican, to take those ideas and to put them into law so that Americans can have a job so that once again they can become taxpayers, and in doing so, bring to America's Treasury the money that we need to deal with our deficit. It's a very, very important moment.

We're going to need to reach across the aisle, right down this middle aisle, reach across it, and say, okay, our colleagues here were talking earlier about regulation. There's some good that needs to come from that. There are regulations that impede progress. And on our side, we want to put people to work.

With that, we await the President tomorrow, and we'll stand with him and with all Americans to put us back to work. Thank you so very, very much.

OMMISSION FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 2011 AT PAGE H5907

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
Washington, DC, August 12, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, The Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on August 12, 2011, at 11:20 a.m., and said to contain a message from the President whereby he notifies the Congress that he has extended the national emergency with respect to the lapse of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

ROBERT F. REEVES,
Deputy Clerk.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BISHOP of New York (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of weather problems.

Mr. REYES (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of a family medical issue.

Mr. HONDA (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Mr. LUCAS (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of family illness.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for

today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 8, 2011, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2961. A letter from the Principle Deputy Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2010 Purchases from Foreign Entities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2962. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report to Congress on the Feasibility of Establishing a Full Exchange Store in the Northern Mariana Islands Pursuant to H.R. 6523, Section 642, of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2963. A letter from the Director, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Financial Crimes Enforcement Network; Repeal of the Final Rule and Withdrawal of the Finding of Primary Money Laundering Concern against VEF Banka (RIN: 1506-AA82) received July 28, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2964. A letter from the Director, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to the Bank Secrecy Act Regulations — Definitions and Other Regulations Relating to Money Services Businesses (RIN: 1506-AA97) received July 28, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2965. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Financial Stability Oversight Council 2011 Annual Report; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2966. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting the 2010 Report of Statistics Required by the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2967. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a decision in the case of United States of America V. James Mathurin, No. 09-21075-CR-Cooke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2968. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting Activities of the Review Panel on Prison Rape in Calendar year 2010; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2969. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the third annual report of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2970. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Second Quarter report of Settlements by the United States with Nonmonetary Relief Exceeding Three Years and Set-

tlements Against the United States Exceeding \$2 Million; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2971. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Jameson Beach Fourth of July Fireworks Display [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0398] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 22, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2972. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Stockton Ports Baseball Club Fourth of July Fireworks Display, Stockton, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0397] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 22, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2973. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Delta Independence Day Foundation Celebration, Mandeville Island, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0395] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 22, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2974. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River, Mile 856.0 to 855.0, Minneapolis, MN [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0198] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 22, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2975. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Temporary Change of Dates for Recurring Marine Event in the Fifth Coast Guard District; Elizabeth River, Norfolk, VA [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0392] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received July 28, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SMITH of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2189. A bill to encourage States to report to the Attorney General certain information regarding the deaths of individuals in the custody of law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes (Rept. 112-198). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2633. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to clarify the time limits for appeals in civil cases to which United States officers or employees are parties (Rept. 112-199). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. FOXX: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 392. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2218) to amend the charter school program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1892) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes (Rept. 112-200). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. MICA (for himself and Mrs. MALONEY):

H.R. 2844. A bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to convey a parcel of real property in the District of Columbia to provide for the establishment of a National Women's History Museum and direct the Administrator of General Services to transfer administrative jurisdiction, custody, and control of the building located at 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., in the District of Columbia, to the National Gallery of Art, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SHUSTER (for himself and Mr. MICA):

H.R. 2845. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide for enhanced safety and environmental protection in pipeline transportation, to provide for enhanced reliability in the transportation of the Nation's energy products by pipeline, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RIGELL (for himself, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. LONG):

H.R. 2846. A bill to amend the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 to provide immunity for reporting and responding to suspicious transactions, activities, and occurrences that involve a vessel, facility, port, or waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas:

H.R. 2847. A bill to create a nonimmigrant H-2C work visa program for agricultural workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 2848. A bill to provide for certain requirements of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs relating to funeral and memorial services for deceased veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. RICHARDSON (for herself, Mr. STARK, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 2849. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Office of Disability Integration and Coordination within the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. RICHARDSON (for herself and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas):

H.R. 2850. A bill to assist States and local governments develop and implement emergency notification systems suitable for use on public recreational lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARROW:

H.R. 2851. A bill to amend the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to establish a technical school training subsidy program; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah (for himself, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. GOHMERT):

H.R. 2852. A bill to authorize Western States to make selections of public land within their borders in lieu of receiving 5 percent of the proceeds of the sale of public land lying within said States as provided by their respective enabling Acts; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. CAPPS (for herself, Mr. FILLNER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. HINGHEY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. ENGEL, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 2853. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grants to State emergency medical service departments to provide for the expedited training and licensing of veterans with prior medical training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DESJARLAIS:

H.R. 2854. A bill to repeal the rule relating to the notification of employee rights under the National Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 2855. A bill to amend the Budget Control Act of 2011 to reduce the deficit and restore the middle class by creating jobs; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GIBSON (for himself, Mr. TONKO, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. HINGHEY):

H.R. 2856. A bill to provide assistance for agricultural producers adversely affected by damaging weather and other conditions relating to Hurricane Irene; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, and Ms. LEE):

H.R. 2857. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to create an adjustment to the discretionary spending limits for appropriations for emergency job creation; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. HERGER):

H.R. 2858. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a business credit for investments in rural microbusinesses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. LEE (for herself, Mr. JONES, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HONDA, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. STARK, Mr. FILLNER, and Ms. WATERS):

H.R. 2859. A bill to repeal Public Law 107-40; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LOEBACK (for himself, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. RENACCI):

H.R. 2860. A bill to amend the Budget Control Act of 2011 to require members and staff of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to disclose lobbying activities and campaign or member-designated political action committee contributions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 2861. A bill to restore the jurisdiction of the Consumer Product Safety Commission over amusement park rides which are at a fixed site, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 2862. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a temporary dividends received deduction and to create the Jobs Trust Fund to fund infrastructure projects; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. REICHERT (for himself and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 2863. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit physical therapy services to be furnished under the Medicare Program to individuals under the care of a dentist; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SHUSTER (for himself, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CRITZ, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. HECK, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. MARINO, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PITTS, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. WOLF):

H.R. 2864. A bill to provide for a medal of appropriate design to be awarded by the President to the memorials established at the 3 sites honoring the men and women who perished as a result of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. MACK, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. McCLINTOCK, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. TERRY, Mr. LANDRY, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. WEST, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. LATTI, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. GUINIA, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. BONNER, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. JONES, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. McKEON, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana):

H.J. Res. 77. A joint resolution relating to the disapproval of the President's exercise of authority to increase the debt limit, as submitted under section 3101A of title 31, United States Code, on August 2, 2011; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H. Con. Res. 74. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CANTOR (for himself and Ms. PELOSI):

H. Res. 391. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the terrorist attacks launched against the United States on September 11, 2001, on the 10th anniversary of that date; to the

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Armed Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, the Judiciary, Homeland Security, and Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H. Res. 393. A resolution expressing support for designation of October 2011 as National Chiropractic Health Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. MICA:

H.R. 2844.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress) and clause 17 (relating to authority over the district as the seat of government), and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. SHUSTER:

H.R. 2845.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. RIGELL:

H.R. 2846.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: "The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: "The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. SMITH of Texas:

H.R. 2847.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause IV of the Constitution

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 2848.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 13 and 18

By Ms. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 2849.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 2850.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BARROW:

H.R. 2851.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is Article I, Section 8, Clause 1—The Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah:

H.R. 2852.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 2853.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DESJARLAIS:

H.R. 2854.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 2855.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GIBSON:

H.R. 2856.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

"Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to the power of Congress to provide for the general welfare of the United States), clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce), and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)."

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 2857.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, §§1 and 8.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 2858.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8.

By Ms. LEE:

H.R. 2859.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and

interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. LOEBSACK:

H.R. 2860.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 2 of section 8 of article I of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 2861.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (the Commerce Clause).

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 2862.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. REICHERT:

H.R. 2863.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

"The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States)."

By Mr. SHUSTER:

H.R. 2864.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. REED:

H.J. Res. 77.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 relating to the power to pay the debts of the United States.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 23: Mr. HOLT, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 58: Mr. ROYCE, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 100: Mr. WOODALL.

H.R. 127: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.

H.R. 157: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan and Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 178: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 181: Mr. YODER and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 187: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.

H.R. 190: Mr. MICHAUD and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 192: Mr. SABLON.

H.R. 198: Mr. YODER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 205: Ms. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 328: Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 329: Mr. ROSS of Arkansas.

H.R. 333: Mr. RUSH and Mr. BENISHEK.

H.R. 365: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 396: Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 436: Mr. RENACCI.

H.R. 452: Mr. BACHUS, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H.R. 458: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. CARNAHAN, and Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 459: Mr. WOLF, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 494: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

- H.R. 495: Mr. BARLETTA.
H.R. 589: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 605: Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROSS of Florida, and Mr. RENACCI.
H.R. 615: Mrs. HARTZLER and Mr. ROYCE.
H.R. 630: Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 639: Mr. BERMAN, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. McNERNEY, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. RUNYAN, and Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 674: Mr. BASS of New Hampshire, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HURT, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. REICHERT, and Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana.
H.R. 719: Mr. YODER, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. WEST, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. COSTELLO.
H.R. 733: Mr. TIERNEY and Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 735: Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. PEARCE, and Mr. FORBES.
H.R. 788: Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 812: Mr. STARK, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. HUNTER.
H.R. 849: Mr. CHABOT.
H.R. 864: Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 883: Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 905: Mr. BARLETTA.
H.R. 942: Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 959: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 972: Mr. FINCHER and Mr. HARPER.
H.R. 973: Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 984: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 997: Mr. ALEXANDER.
H.R. 1005: Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 1015: Mr. RANGEL, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. RICHMOND, and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 1030: Ms. BERKLEY and Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 1037: Mr. MCINTYRE.
H.R. 1041: Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 1084: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 1159: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 1175: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 1179: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, and Mr. HALL.
H.R. 1186: Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.
H.R. 1187: Mr. HARPER.
H.R. 1206: Mr. KELLY, Mr. NUGENT, and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 1208: Ms. LEE.
H.R. 1260: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 1283: Mr. COSTELLO.
H.R. 1293: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.
H.R. 1307: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 1340: Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 1370: Mrs. BONO MACK.
H.R. 1381: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 1386: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BARLETTA, and Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 1398: Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 1416: Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 1452: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 1475: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 1479: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 1483: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 1489: Mr. WELCH, Mr. OLVER, and Mr. KISSELL.
H.R. 1506: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 1509: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 1537: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 1550: Ms. LEE.
H.R. 1558: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 1563: Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 1568: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. FARR.
H.R. 1576: Mr. HULTGREN.
H.R. 1639: Mr. NUGENT.
H.R. 1653: Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 1681: Mr. HIGGINS and Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 1704: Ms. LEE, Ms. CHU, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 1724: Mr. ACKERMAN and Ms. LEE.
H.R. 1730: Ms. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 1738: Mr. PETRI, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 1739: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 1744: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 1747: Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 1756: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 1776: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Ms. EDWARDS.
H.R. 1792: Mr. LOEBSACK and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 1804: Mr. WESTMORELAND.
H.R. 1809: Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 1815: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 1817: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 1842: Mr. HOLT and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 1865: Mr. WALSH of Illinois, Mr. BARROW, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. KELLY.
H.R. 1872: Mr. KELLY.
H.R. 1895: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Ms. LEE.
H.R. 1897: Mr. KLINE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 1903: Ms. LEE, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 1931: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 1936: Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 1941: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. INSLEE, and Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 1965: Mr. HURT.
H.R. 1968: Mr. PLATTS.
H.R. 1995: Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 2005: Mr. KEATING, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. YODER.
H.R. 2010: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.
H.R. 2032: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 2048: Mr. LATOURETTE.
H.R. 2088: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. TONKO, Ms. MOORE, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. OWENS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. INSLEE, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 2103: Mrs. MALONEY.
H.R. 2104: Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. DICKS, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, and Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 2108: Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, and Mr. ROSS of Florida.
H.R. 2123: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 2131: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. OWENS, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 2137: Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 2139: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CRITZ, Mr. FALOMAVAEGA, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. SHULER.
H.R. 2144: Ms. LEE and Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 2148: Mr. BUCSHON.
H.R. 2164: Mr. TERRY and Mr. ROSKAM.
H.R. 2188: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 2195: Mr. BOSWELL.
H.R. 2198: Mr. KING of Iowa and Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 2224: Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 2238: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois and Mr. ROSS of Arkansas.
H.R. 2245: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 2250: Mr. SCHILLING, Mr. WEST, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mr. HALL.
H.R. 2257: Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. HENSARLING, and Mr. CARTER.
H.R. 2299: Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 2306: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 2312: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 2324: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H.R. 2330: Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 2346: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas and Ms. BASS of California.
H.R. 2369: Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. BERKLEY, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.
H.R. 2381: Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 2393: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 2401: Mr. BACHUS and Mr. AUSTRIA.
H.R. 2405: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 2432: Mr. SCHOCK.
H.R. 2433: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mrs. BLACK.
H.R. 2443: Mr. ROONEY, Mr. WEST, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2447: Mr. CLAY, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. DICKS.
H.R. 2459: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 2466: Mr. WEST.
H.R. 2492: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 2497: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 2499: Mr. LATHAM and Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 2505: Mr. PLATTS and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.
H.R. 2511: Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 2514: Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. FINCHER, and Mr. WOODALL.
H.R. 2517: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 2521: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 2528: Mr. HERGER.
H.R. 2594: Mrs. CAPITO.
H.R. 2600: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. RIVERA, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. BACA, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 2602: Mr. DENT.
H.R. 2607: Ms. LEE and Ms. BASS of California.
H.R. 2617: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. LEE.
H.R. 2629: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. HONDA, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 2634: Ms. LEE and Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 2635: Mr. LANDRY.
H.R. 2643: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2668: Mr. JONES and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 2677: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 2679: Mr. MORAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 2681: Mr. RIVERA, Mr. WEST, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. KISSELL, and Mr. HOLDEN.
H.R. 2692: Mrs. MALONEY.
H.R. 2698: Mr. INSLEE.
H.R. 2716: Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 2728: Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 2751: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 2752: Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
H.R. 2757: Ms. HAHN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 2763: Ms. LEE, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. MOORE, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 2778: Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 2796: Mr. BROOKS and Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.
H.R. 2814: Mr. REICHERT.
H.R. 2815: Mr. MEEHAN.
H.R. 2823: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 2825: Mr. RIVERA and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 2826: Mr. BOSWELL.
H.R. 2828: Mr. HINOJOSA.
H. Con. Res. 39: Mr. YODER.
H. Con. Res. 63: Mr. NEAL.
H. Res. 20: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H. Res. 21: Mr. ELLISON.
H. Res. 95: Mr. HANNA.
H. Res. 111: Mr. YODER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H. Res. 152: Mr. HANNA.
H. Res. 177: Mr. HULTGREN and Mr. STIVERS.
H. Res. 220: Mrs. DAVIS of California and Ms. LEE.
H. Res. 256: Mr. MORAN and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H. Res. 282: Ms. TSONGAS and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.
H. Res. 317: Mr. WEST.
H. Res. 356: Mr. FORBES, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California.
H. Res. 366: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN and Ms. NORTON.
H. Res. 380: Mr. LONG.

H. Res. 385: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. RUPERSBERGER.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered to H.R. 1892, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal

Year 2012, by Representative ROGERS of Michigan, or a designee, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

The amendment to be offered by Representative KLINE, or a designee, to H.R. 2218, the Empowering Parents through Quality Charter Schools Act, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.